

3 1761 01768757 5



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

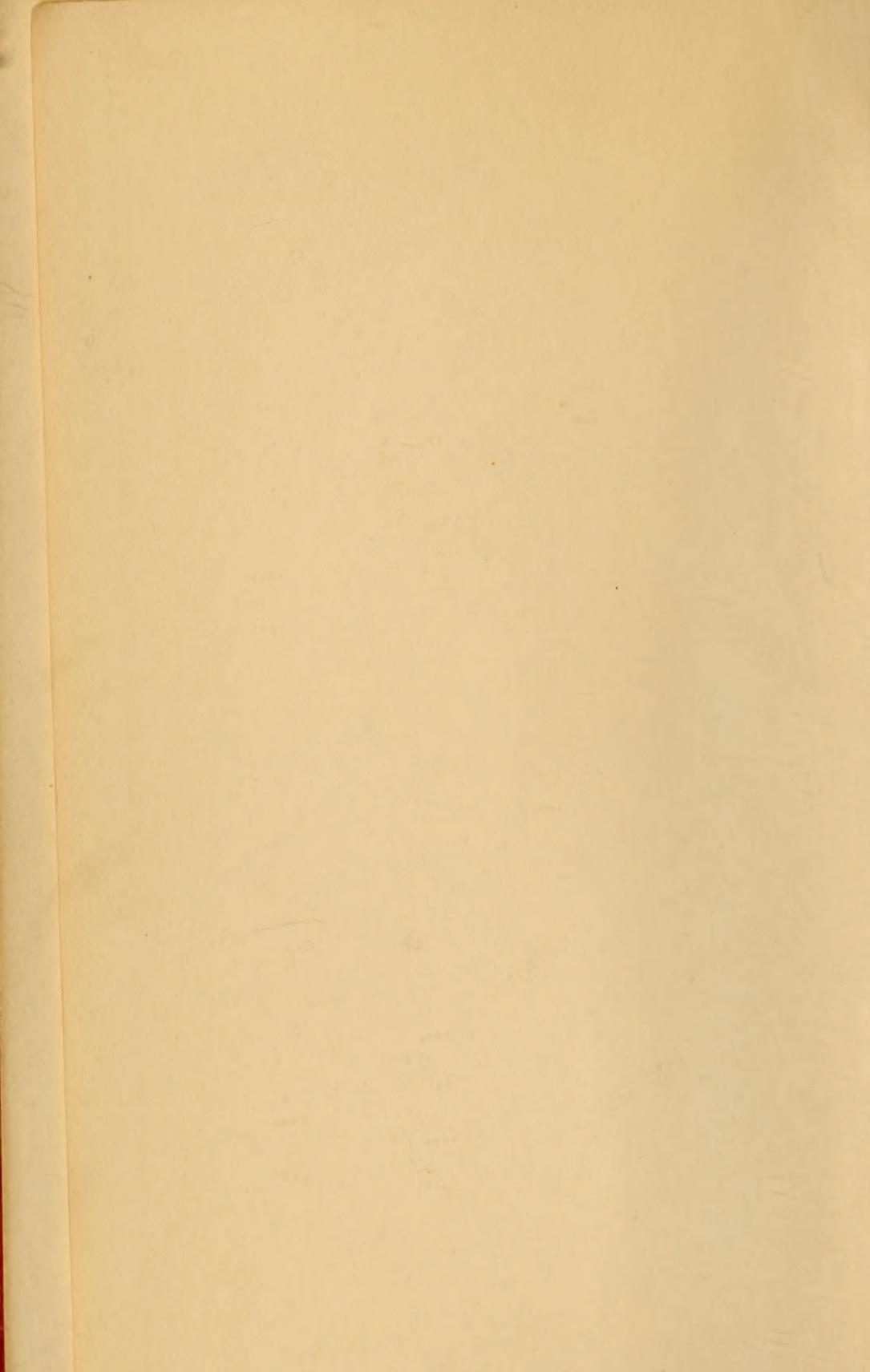
PA  
2087  
N3  
c. 1  
ROBA



*Dajan Fletcher*



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2011 with funding from  
University of Toronto



MORE  
LATIN AND ENGLISH IDIOM

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

C. F. CLAY, MANAGER

London: FETTER LANE, E.C.

Edinburgh: 100 PRINCES STREET



New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

Bombay, Calcutta and Madras: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

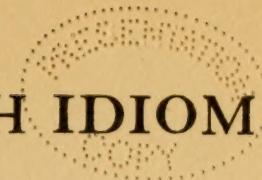
Toronto: J. M. DENT AND SONS, LTD.

Tokyo: THE MARUZEN-KABUSHIKI-KAISHA

*All rights reserved*

*Cl. Lenn.*  
La. N. Gr  
N 3335

MORE  
LATIN AND ENGLISH IDIOM



AN OBJECT-LESSON FROM  
LIVY XXXIV. 1-8

BY

*Henry*  
H. DARNLEY NAYLOR, M.A.

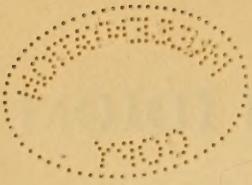
Trinity College, Cambridge  
Professor of Classics in the University of Adelaide



Cambridge :  
at the University Press

1915

*182220*  
*7.7.23.*



Cambridge:

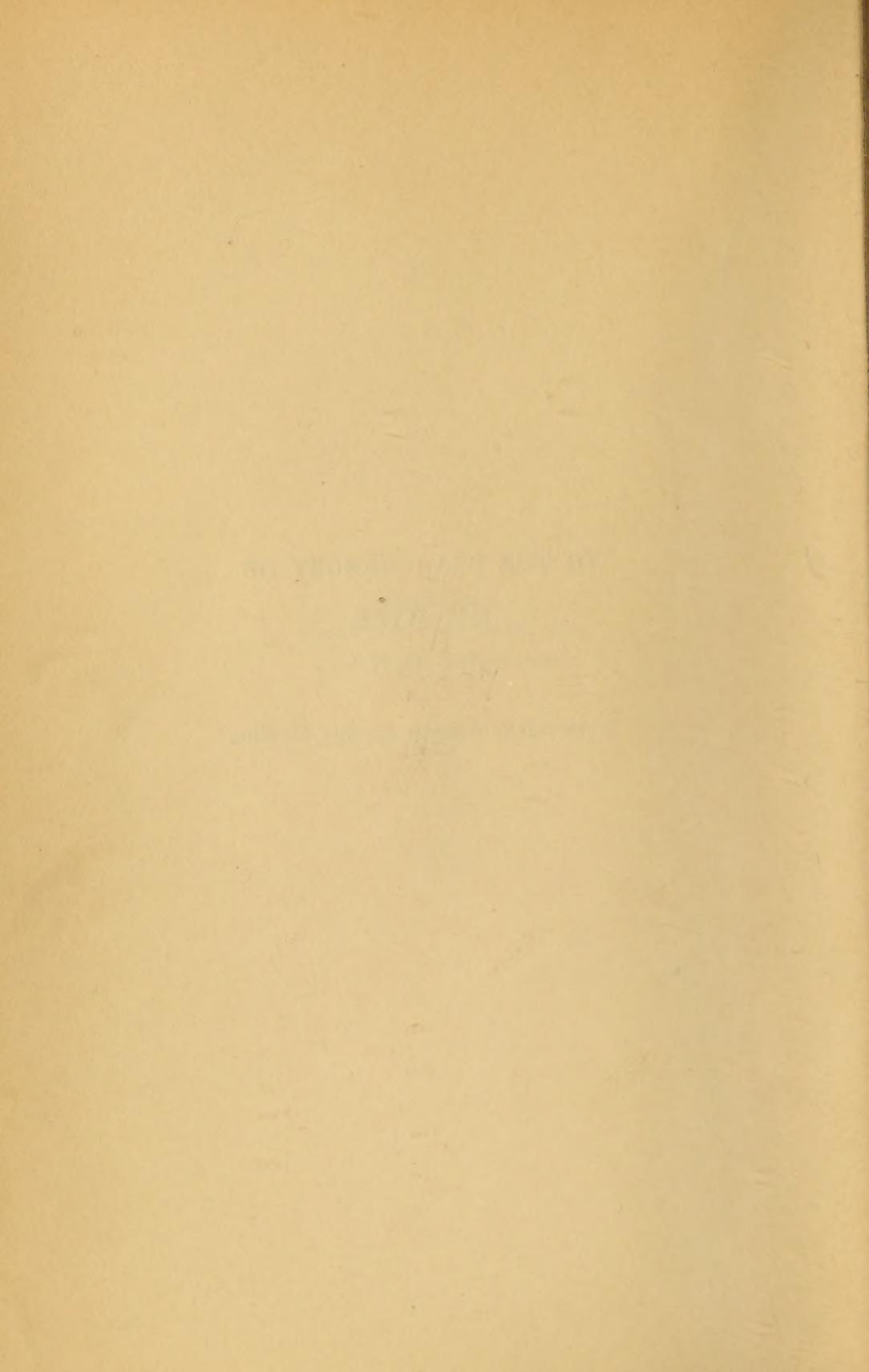
PRINTED BY JOHN CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

PA  
2087  
N3

TO THE DEAR MEMORY OF  
MY WIFE  
J. C. D. N.

Terra minus fragrat, suavius Elysium



## PREFACE

A KINDLY critic of my *Latin and English Idiom* suggested in *The Classical Review* that I should turn my hand to Cicero. If I have not done that, I have at least turned my hand to Livy as a speech-writer.

These first eight chapters of Book XXXIV are peculiarly fitted for separate treatment. They deal with an episode which stands entirely by itself, and there is no need to wrench the setting in order to obtain the jewel. Then, again, they possess a special interest because in them we have two speeches, one in favour of, the other against a bill before Parliament. Finally Livy gives us a vivid picture of Cato inveighing against the Roman Suffragettes. It may then, perhaps, be said of my work that

“some modern touches here and there  
Redeem it from the charge of nothingness.”

I have to thank for help of various kinds my friends Professor W. Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., Mr D. H. Hollidge, M.A., and Mr R. J. M. Clucas, B.A.

H. D. N.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY,  
*December, 1914.*

—  
—

## INTRODUCTION

### THE VALUE OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES AND OF TRANSLATION INTO IDIOMATIC ENGLISH

THE educational value of great ancient languages is enhanced by, if it does not depend on, the fact that such languages differ from our own in methods of thought and expression. Thus comparisons have to be made continually, intelligence is quickened, and powers of observation are developed. That is why French and German (especially the former) can never be adequate substitutes for Latin and Greek.

The purpose of this book, as of my *Latin and English Idiom*, is to encourage detailed comparison of two fine languages. In spite of all that has been urged to the contrary, I am still of the opinion that, except from the few who possess a natural gift of imitation, continuous Latin Prose should not be demanded. In its place we should require a far higher standard of English translation, and should expect a candidate to explain why his English version is often so different in form from that of the original. If we give him Cicero to translate, he should be told to make his version sound like Burke, Bright, or Gladstone; if Livy, to make it sound like Prescott or Froude; and he should be asked, also, to justify any modernizations in which he may have indulged. For modernization or Anglicizing should be encouraged when the learner translates from the foreign language, just as Latinizing and Grecizing are encouraged in the reverse process.

## LATIN ORDER

A less kindly critic of my *Latin and English Idiom* has said that I am like one who has just discovered the importance of Latin order. If indeed I have awakened to its importance, I ought to be thankful; for some Homers seem to be napping still. A well-known version of the *Aeneid* translates 7. 312

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo

by "if I cannot bend the gods, I will stir up Acheron." Apart from the unhappy picture which this version calls up—*tin gods to bend, and mud to stir up*—, can it be said that the magnificent antitheses of *flectere* and *movebo*, of *superos* and *Acheronta* (both crying out for notice because of the order) are represented at all? If distinguished scholars can thus miss the mark, what may we not expect of beginners<sup>1</sup>? I remain, therefore, unrepentant and

<sup>1</sup> I relegate to a footnote two random examples of Conington's indifference to order from Vergil's *Georgicon* Book i.

(1) ll. 297-8

At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu  
Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges.

On *tostas* C. says "not to be joined with *aestu*." But, unless Latin order is a wild Chinese puzzle, *medio...aestu* must go with *tostas*. The ears, as a matter of fact, are parched by the midsummer heat, but they are also bruised in the midsummer heat (on the threshing-floor). The truth is that the ablative *medio...aestu* is first an instrumental ablative with *tostas* and then a temporal ablative with *terit*.

(2) ll. 316-21

Saepe ego cum flavis messorem induceret arvis  
Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,  
Omnia ventorum concurrere proelia vidi,  
Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis  
Sublimem expulsam eruerent, ita turbine nigro  
Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantes.

On l. 319 C. writes: "*late* with *eruerent*." But *late* can only go with *gravidam...segetem*, for it lies between them. Compare Livy 3. 2. 13 multas

repeat that learners should be taught to read Latin with emphasis on the words abnormally placed; and I venture, further, to repeat that departure from the normal order is what makes Latin *visually* so effective an instrument of expression.

English depends on intonation and stress, and the same words can bear quite different meaning according to the intonation or stress used in uttering them. To take a simple case: the words "I cannot walk there" may mean, according as we pronounce them, (1) *I* cannot walk there (but you can); (2) *I cannot* walk there (if I want to); (3) I cannot *walk* there (but I can ride); (4) I cannot walk *there* (but I can walk half the distance). Latin can show all the last three meanings by order: the first is expressed by inserting *ego*. Thus we get for (1) *ego eo ambulare non possum*; (2) *non possum eo ambulare*; (3) *ambulare eo non possum*; (4) *eo non possum ambulare*.

Often it is order which elucidates the interpretation of some doubtful word in poetry. Thus in Hor. *Od.* 2. 16. 21 :

Scandit aeratas vitiosa puppes  
Cura...

What does *vitiosa* mean? Those who watch Horace at work are aware how significant is his grouping together of epithets. Here things that are *aeratas* are the objects of something that is *vitiosa*. Then we remember that *vitium* may mean a flaw or

*passim manus*, 1. 21. 6 *duo deinceps reges* etc. (see my *Latin and English Idiom*, p. 15). The sense must be "gravidam lateque patentem segetem."

In ll. 316-7 there are two good instances of Vergil's pointed order, i.e. *flavis* and *fragili*. Both adjectives are prepositive and separated from their nouns. The fields are yellow *flavis* (not green) for the reaper; they are "white to the harvest"; the stalks are dry and brittle *fragili* (not soft and juicy) for cutting.

As to l. 320, may not the original reading have been *eruerent, ut turbine nigro?* The *ut* would easily drop out (...ENTVTTVRB...); then *ita* was introduced from a gloss on *ut* (i.e. *ut*=in such a way that) in order to make the line scan.

crack, and we not unfairly assume that *vitiosa* means full of (and, by an easy transition, producing) such cracks and flaws, until we arrive at the interpretation “canker”—an interpretation which, I think, is admirably suited to the context. Thus *vitiosa* is merely more picturesque than *edax*—Care eats even into the bronze of ships, into the “hearts of oak.” But if I am right in my interpretation, Horace has interpreted for me by his happy juxtaposition of words.

And so in my commentary I shall continually draw attention to the order, because I am persuaded that, when Livy is writing at his best, every departure, however small, from normal order is of the highest importance, if we would understand the meaning aright.

I therefore conclude by giving the rules of *normal* order<sup>1</sup>, viz. :

(a) Subject (1), object (2), verb (3), (sometimes we find these in the order (3), (2), (1)).

(b) Epithets of any kind (including the genitive case) immediately follow the word to which they belong, i.e. are “postpositive.”

(c) Adjectives of number and quantity, demonstrative pronouns, and adverbs immediately precede the words to which they belong, i.e. are “prepositive.”

(d) Coordinative and subordinative conjunctions, relative and interrogative pronouns or adverbs come first in their clause.

(e) A Latin sentence if *constructionally* complete must *ipso facto* be at an end.

<sup>1</sup> For details I refer the student to Professor Postgate's *Sermo Latinus*, pp. 35—45.

## CHAPTER I

§ 1. Amid the anxieties caused by such serious wars either scarcely concluded or already threatening, there occurred an episode which, though trivial as narrative, occasioned so much feeling that it ended in a grave conflict. § 2. Marcus Fundanius and Lucius Valerius, plebeian tribunes, introduced before the Commons a proposal to repeal the Oppian law.

§ 3. This law had been passed on the motion of the tribune Gaius Oppius during the consulship of Quintus Fabius and Tiberius Sempronius, when the excitement of the Punic war was at its height. It provided that a woman should possess not more than half an ounce of gold, and wear no dresses of iridescent colours. Women were also forbidden to ride in carriages either in the city or in towns or within a mile's radius of these, except for purposes of state religious ceremonial.

§ 4. Marcus and Publius Junius Brutus, tribunes of the

§ 1. Inter bellorum magnorum aut vixdum finitorum aut imminentium curas intercessit res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit. § 2. M. Fundanius et L. Valerius tribuni plebi ad plebem tulerunt de Oppia lege abroganda.

§ 3. tulerat eam C. Oppius tribunus plebis Q. Fabio, Ti. Sempronio consulibus, in medio ardore Punici belli, ne qua mulier plus semunciam auri haberet nec vestimento versicolori uteretur ne iuncto vehiculo in urbe oppidove aut propius inde mille passus nisi sacrorum publicorum causa veheretur.

§ 4. M. et P. Iunii Bruti tribuni plebis legem Oppiam

plebs, championed the Oppian law, and asserted that they would not permit its repeal. In support or opposition came forward a large number of nobles, and the Capitol was filled with crowds of people upholding or condemning the measure.

§ 5. Deaf to the representations of their husbands, unmoved by respect for them or their bidding, married women could not be kept within doors. They besieged every road in the city and every approach to the forum, begging their husbands, as these descended thither, to remember the prosperity of the state, with the daily growth of all private fortunes, and to permit that their wives as well as themselves should have restored to them the adornments of the past. § 6. This concourse of the women increased day by day, as they gathered even from country towns and villages. § 7. And now they ventured to approach and solicit consuls, praetors, and other officials. But of the first, one at least, Marcus Porcius Cato, was found inexorable, and, in support of the law whose repeal was proposed, he delivered the following speech.

tuebantur nec eam se abrogari passuros aiebant; ad suadendum dissuadendumque multi nobiles prodibant; Capitolium turba hominum faventium adversantiumque legi complebatur.

§ 5. matronae nulla nec auctoritate nec verecundia nec imperio virorum contineri limine poterant, omnis vias urbis aditusque in forum obsidebant viros descendenteris ad forum orantes, ut florente re publica, crescente in dies privata omnium fortuna, matronis quoque pristinum ornatum reddi paterentur. § 6. augebatur haec frequentia mulierum in dies; nam etiam ex oppidis conciliabulisque conveniebant. § 7. iam et consules praetoresque et alios magistratus adire et rogare audebant; ceterum minime exorablem alterum utique consulem, M. Porcius Catonem, habebant, qui pro lege, quae abrogabatur, ita disseruit:

## CHAPTER II

§ 1. "Gentlemen, if each of us in his relations with the mistress of his household had, from the beginning, retained the rights and prerogatives of a husband, we should now have less trouble with the other sex as a whole.

§ 2. Unfortunately in the home our liberties have been overthrown by undisciplined womanhood, and here also, in the forum, they are being trodden under foot. We have failed to curb individual women and therefore we tremble before them in the mass.

§ 3. For my own part, I always thought it a fabulous story that the whole male population in a certain island was once destroyed root and branch by a conspiracy among the women; § 4. but from every class and from both sexes we are in utmost danger, if cabals, meetings, and secret conclaves are permitted. Indeed *I* can scarcely decide in my own mind which is worse—the proposal itself, or the bad example set in carrying it into effect. § 5. Of the two, the latter concerns us, the consuls and other officials: the former rather concerns you, the burgesses of Rome. For whether the proposition before you conduces to the common weal

§ 1. "si in sua quisque nostrum matre familiae, Quirites, ius et maiestatem viri retinere instituisset, minus cum universis feminis negotii haberemus;

§ 2. nunc domi victa libertas nostra impotentia muliebri hic quoque in foro obteritur et calçatur, et, quia singulas non continuimus, universas horremus.

§ 3. euidem fabulam et fictam rem ducebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula coniuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse;

§ 4. ab nullo genere non summum periculum est, si coetus et concilia et secretas consultationes esse sinas. atque ego vix statuere apud animum meum possum, utrum peior ipsa res an peiore exemplo agatur; § 5. quorum alterum ad nos consules reliquosque magistratus, alterum ad vos, Quirites, magis pertinet. nam utrum e re publica sit necne id, quod ad vos fertur, vestra existimatio est, qui

or not, is a question for you to determine who are about to vote ; § 6. but this agitation by women, a spontaneous effort, it may be, or due to the influence of you, Marcus Fundanius, and you, Lucius Valerius (the blame for it, undoubtedly, rests on official shoulders)—this agitation is, I say, a disgrace ; whether a greater disgrace to you the tribunes, or to us the consuls, I do not know ; § 7. the shame is yours, if you have gone the length of bringing females here to excite tribunician disturbances : it is ours, if, like the plebs of old, the women are now to secede and dictate terms.

§ 8. Speaking for myself, it was not without a blush of shame that, a few moments ago, I made my way through a crowd of women into the forum. Had not respect for individual dignity and modesty (I had no respect for such females collectively) prevented me from letting them be seen scolded by a consul, I should have addressed them thus : § 9. ‘What sort of practice is this—running out into the public streets, besieging the highways, and accosting the husbands of others ? Could not each of you have made this very request to your own lords and in the home ? § 10. Or are you more fascinating in public than in private, more fascinating to

in suffragium ituri estis ; § 6. haec consternatio muliebris, sive sua sponte, sive auctoribus vobis, M. Fundani et L. Valeri, facta est, haud dubie ad culpam magistratum pertinens, nescio, vobis tribuni, an consulibus magis sit deformis : § 7. vobis, si feminas ad concitandas tribunicias seditiones iam adduxistis ; /nobis, si ut plebis quondam, sic nunc mulierum secessione leges accipiendae sunt.

§ 8. equidem non sine rubore quodam paulo ante per medium agmen mulierum in forum perveni. quod nisi me verecundia singularum magis maiestatis et pudoris quam universarum tenuisset, ne compellatae a consule viderentur, dixisset : § 9. ‘qui hic mos est in publicum procurrendi et obsidendi vias et viros alienos appellandi ? istud ipsum suos quaeque domi rogare non potuistis ? § 10. an blandiores in publico quam in

strangers than to your husbands ? And yet, even in the home (if married women were restrained by modesty within the bounds of their due rights), it would have been seemly for you to care nothing what laws are passed or rejected in this place.'

§ 11. Our forefathers laid down that women should not transact any business, even of a private nature, without the authority of a guardian ; they were to be under the control of parents, brother, or husband. But we, forsooth, allow them now actually to take part in politics, to appear in the forum, and to join in meetings and elections. § 12. For what are they doing, at this moment, in the streets and at the cross-roads, but supporting a proposal of the tribunes, and voting for the repeal of a law ? § 13. Give free rein to a nature that knows no control, to a creature untamed, and hope that women, of themselves, will set a limit to extravagance of liberty. § 14. But unless *you* set such a limit, this is the least of the disabilities, imposed by custom or by law, under which women chafe. Liberty in all things, or rather, to speak plain truth, licence in all things, is what they desire.

privato et alienis quam vestris estis ? quamquam ne domi quidem vos, si sui iuris finibus matronas contineret pudor, quae leges hic rogarentur abrogarenturve, curare decuit.'

§ 11. maiores nostri nullam, ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine tutore auctore voluerunt, in manu esse parentium, fratrum, virorum ; nos, si diis placet, iam etiam rem publicam capessere eas patimur et foro quoque et contionibus et comitiis immisceri. § 12. quid enim nunc aliud per vias et compita faciunt, quam rogationem tribunorum plebi suadent, quam legem abrogandam censem ? § 13. date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali et sperate ipsas modum licentiae facturas ; § 14. nisi vos facietis, minimum hoc eorum est, quae iniquo animo feminae sibi aut moribus aut legibus iniuncta patiuntur. omnium rerum libertatem, immo licentiam, si vere dicere volumnus, desiderant

## CHAPTER III

§ 1. And if they carry this position, they will stop at nothing. Review women's rights and all the limitations by which your forefathers curbed their wilfulness and through which they subjected them to their husbands ; and yet, with all these restraints, you can scarcely keep them in check.

§ 2. Furthermore, if you suffer them to pluck and wrest from you privileges one by one, in the end allowing equality with men, think you that you will find them durable ? No, the instant they begin to be your equals, they will get the upper hand.

§ 3. But, we are told, they take exception to a new measure directed against them : not law but outrage on law is the object of their protest. § 4. Nay rather, they demand that you should repeal a measure which by your votes you have accepted and enacted, a measure which the use and experience of so many years have stamped with your approval ; in fact, they ask you to abolish one law and so weaken all others.

§ 5. No enactment is acceptable to every citizen. The only question raised is : 'Does it benefit the majority ? Is it, in the main, of advantage ?' An individual may be privately offended by some

§ 1. quid enim, si hoc expugnaverint, non temptabunt ? recensete omnia muliebria iura, quibus licentiam earum adligaverint maiores vestri per quaeque subiecerint viris ; quibus omnibus constrictas vix tamen continere potestis.

§ 2. quid ? si carpere singula et extorquere et aequari ad extrellum viris patiemini, tolerabiles vobis eas fore creditis ? exemplio, simul pares esse cooperint, superiores erunt.

§ 3. at hercule ne quid novum in eas rogetur recusant, non ius sed iniuriam deprecantur ; § 4. immo, ut, quam accepistis iussistis suffragiis vestris legem, quam usut annorum et experiendo comprobastis, hanc ut abrogetis, id est ut unam tollendo legem ceteras infirmetis. § 5. nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est ; id modo quaeritur, si maiori parti et in summam prodest. si, quod cuique privatim officiet ius, id destruet

legislation : is he therefore to pull it down in ruins ? If so, what is the good of the community's passing laws which can so quickly be rescinded by those against whom they were directed ?

§ 6. I should like, however, to hear why it is that married women have rushed hysterically into the public streets, all but invading forum and assembly.

§ 7. Is it to redeem from Hannibal prisoners of war, fathers, husbands, children, and brothers ? Far is, and far for ever be, such a misfortune from our country ! Yet, when such a misfortune did come, you refused this boon to their prayers of love and patriotism.

§ 8. But perhaps it is not love or anxiety for their dear ones that has gathered them here ; it is religion : they are waiting to welcome the Holy Mother of Ida on Her way from Pessinus in Phrygia. No ? Then what honourable plea, honourable at least in word, is put forward to excuse this revolt of our women ? § 9. The reply comes : ' We wish to glitter in gold and purple, to ride in carriages every day, festival or no festival, to be carried through the city as if in triumph over a law vanquished and repealed, over your votes taken captive out of your hands. In fine, we ask that no limit should be set to extravagance and voluptuousness.'

ac demolietur, quid attinebit universos rogare leges, quas mox abrogare, in quos latae sunt, possint ?

§ 6. volo tamen audire, quid sit, propter quod matronae consternatae procucurrerint in publicum ac vix foro se et contione abstineant. § 7. ut captivi ab Hannibale redimantur parentes, viri, liberi, fratres earum ? procul abest absitque semper talis fortuna rei publicae ; sed tamen, cum fuit, negastis hoc piis precibus earum.

§ 8. at non pietas nec sollicitudo pro suis, sed religio congregavit eas : matrem Idaeam a Pessinunte ex Phrygia venientem accepturae sunt. quid honestum dictu saltem seditioni praetenditur muliebri ? § 9. 'ut auro et purpura fulgamus' inquit, 'ut carpentis festis profestisque diebus, velut triumphantes de lege victa et abrogata et captis et eruptis suffragiis vestris, per urbem vectemur ; ne ullus modus sumptibus, ne luxuria sit.'

## CHAPTER IV

§ 1. You have often heard me complain about the expenses of women, and of men no less, and those not only private citizens but state officials also ; § 2. you have often heard me say that two opposite vices, greed and luxury, are endangering the state, curses which have proved the ruin of all great empires. § 3. And this is what frightens me ; for the happier and more prosperous our country, and the greater the daily increase of our empire (already we have crossed into Greece and Asia Minor, both richly stored with every incentive to voluptuousness ; nay, our hands covet the treasures of eastern potentates)—the more do I dread the situation, and fear that our acquisitions have mastered us, not we them. § 4. Believe me, these art treasures have come from Syracuse like an invading army against our city. Too many, even now, I hear full of praise and admiration for the ornaments of Corinth and of Athens, full of mockery for the clay figures of Rome's gods on the temple pediments. § 5. But, for myself, I prefer these gods and their blessing, and I trust that they will grant it, if only we suffer them to remain in their old homes.

§ 1. saepe me querentem de feminarum, saepe de virorum nec de privatorum modo sed etiam magistratum sumptibus audistis, § 2. diversisque duobus vitiis, avaritia et luxuria, civitatem laborare, quae pestes omnia magna imperia everterunt. § 3. haec ego, quo melior laetiorque in dies fortuna rei publicae est imperiumque crescit—et iam in Graeciam Asiamque transcendimus omnibus libidinum illecebris repletas et regias etiam adtrectamus gazas—, eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint quam nos illas. § 4. infesta, mihi credite, signa ab Syracusis illata sunt huic urbi. iam nimis multos audio Corinthi et Athenarum ornamenta laudantis mirantisque et antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum ridentis. § 5. ego hos malo propitios deos et ita spero futuros, si in suis manere sedibus patiemur.

§ 6. Within the memory of our fathers, the envoy Cineas was employed by Pyrrhus in an attempt to bribe not only men, but women also. The Oppian law had not yet been passed to curb feminine luxuriousness; for all that, not one woman accepted a bribe.

§ 7. And what, think you, was the reason? The same reason which led our ancestors to make no legal provision in the matter: there existed no luxuriousness to be curbed. § 8. Just as we must diagnose the disease before we can know the remedy, so evil desires come into existence before the laws which are to limit them.

§ 9. What called forth the Licinian law, with its restriction of 500 acres, except inordinate passion for enlarging estates? What the Cincian law against gifts and presents, except that the plebs had now commenced to be the pensioners and dependents of the senate? § 10. Thus there is little reason to wonder that neither the Oppian law nor any other was wanted to limit the extravagances of women, when they refused to accept gold and purple, freely given, nay thrust upon them.

§ 11. But, to-day, had Cineas gone the round of the city with his bribes, he would have found women standing in the public streets to receive them.

§ 6. patrum nostrorum memoria per legatum Cineam Pyrrhus non virorum modo sed etiam mulierum animos donis temptavit. nondum lex Oppia ad coercendam luxuriam muliebrem lata erat; tamen nulla accepit. § 7. quam causam fuisse censetis? eadem fuit, quae maioribus nostris nihil de hac re lege sanciundi; nulla erat luxuria, quae coerceretur. § 8. sicut ante morbos necesse est cognitos esse quam remedia earum, sic cupiditates prius natae sunt quam leges, quae iis modum facerent. § 9. quid legem Liciniam excitavit de quingentis iuggeribus nisi ingens cupido agros continuandi? quid legem Cinciam de donis et muneribus, nisi quia vectigalis iam et stipendiaria plebs esse senatui cooperat? § 10. itaque minime mirum est nec Oppiam nec aliam ullam tum legem desideratam esse, quae modum sumptibus mulierum faceret, cum aurum et purpuram data et oblata ultro non accipiebant. § 11. si nunc cum illis donis Cineas urbem circumiret, stantis in publico invenisset, quae acciperent.

§ 12. Indeed for some desires I cannot find even the ground or the motive. Granting that the denial of what is lawful for one's neighbour brings with it some perhaps not unnatural feeling of shame or vexation, still, when fashions are the same for all, wherein need each one of you ladies fear to be made conspicuous ?  
 § 13. The lowest shame is shame of thrift or humble circumstances ; but the law takes from you both forms of shame, when you do not possess that which it is unlawful to have.

§ 14. 'But,' says our wealthy lady, 'it is just this equality that I cannot endure. Why may I not attract attention by a blaze of purple and gold ? Why should the poor circumstances of other women find concealment under this pretext of a law, making it seem that what they cannot afford they might have had but for legislation ?'

§ 15. Gentlemen, do you wish such rivalry to be instilled in your wives as will cause the rich to desire only what no one else of their sex can have, and the poor, fearing contempt on this very ground, to overstrain their means ?

§ 16. Assuredly, so soon as *they* feel shame where shame should not exist, they will cease to feel it where it should. The woman who possesses the means will get her

§ 12. atque ego nonnullarum cupiditatium ne causam quidem aut rationem inire possum. nam ut, quod alii liceat, tibi non licere aliquid fortasse naturalis aut pudoris aut indignationis habeat, sic aequato omnium cultu quid unaquaeque vestrum veretur ne inse conspiatur ? § 13. pessimus quidem pudor est vel parsimoniae vel paupertatis ; sed utrumque lex vobis demit, cum id quod habere non licet, non habetis.

§ 14. 'hanc' inquit 'ipsam exaequationem non fero' illa locuples. 'cur non insignis auro et purpura conspicior ? cur paupertas aliarum sub hac legis specie latet, ut, quod habere non possunt, habiturae, si liceret, fuisse videantur ?'

§ 15. vultis hoc certamen uxori- bus vestris inicere, Quirites, ut divites id habere velint, quod nulla alia possit ; pauperes, ne ob hoc ipsum contemnantur, supra vires se extendant ? § 16. ne eas simul pudere, quod non oportet, cooperit, quod oportet, non pudebit. quae

desire, the woman who does not will ask her husband. § 17. Unhappy man, whether he yield to her prayers or not! What he does not give himself, he will see given by another. § 18. Even now they frequently solicit the husbands of others, and, what is more, they ask for a measure and for votes, and get them, too, in certain quarters. But it is to the detriment of yourself, Sir, your property, and your children, that you are compliant; once let the law cease to limit the expenses of your wife, and *you* will never succeed in doing it.

§ 19. Do not imagine, gentlemen, that the position will be the same as it was before the law was passed to deal with it. It is less dangerous for a bad man to escape trial than to be acquitted; and luxury unawakened would have been more tolerable than it will be now,—maddened, like some wild beast, by its very chains, and then let loose.

§ 20. I therefore move that the Oppian law by no means be repealed; but whatever course you adopt, may the blessing of every god rest upon it!"

de suo poterit, parabit, quae non poterit, virum rogabit. § 17. miserum illum virum, et qui exoratus et qui non exoratus erit, cum, quod ipse non dederit, datum ab alio videbit. § 18. nunc vulgo alienos viros rogant et, quod maius est, legem et suffragia rogant et a quibusdam impetrant. adversus te et rem tuam et liberos tuos exorabilis es; simul lex modum sumptibus uxoris tuae facere desierit, tu numquam facies.

§ 19. nolite eodem loco existimare, Quirites, futuram rem, quo fuit, antequam lex de hoc ferretur. et hominem improbum non accusari tutius est quam absolvi, et luxuria non mota tolerabilius esset, quam erit nunc, ipsis vinculis, sicut ferae bestiae, irritata, deinde emissa.

§ 20. ego nullo modo abrogandam legem Oppiam censeo; vos quod faxitis, deos omnis fortunare velim."

## CHAPTER V

§ 1. After this speech those plebeian tribunes who had promised their intervention added a few words to the same purport. Then Lucius Valerius addressed the assembly in support of the bill which he himself had brought forward.

"If," he said, "private members only had risen to speak for or against the measure before us, I, for my part, feeling that enough had been said on both sides, should have remained silent and awaited the verdict of your votes. § 2. But since a gentleman of such authority, and a consul—I mean Marcus Porcius—has not only used the weight of his influence, which needed no words to enhance it, but has also delivered a lengthy and carefully prepared oration against our proposal, I am compelled to make a brief reply. § 3. The consul, however, expended more verbiage on reproof of married women than on criticism of our bill; and he actually raised the question whether the course which he blamed had been adopted by these ladies of their own accord or at our instigation. § 4. But it is the measure that I propose to defend, not ourselves, against whom the consul levelled this

§ 1. Post haec tribuni quoque plebi, qui se intercessuros professi erant cum pauca in eandem sententiam adiecissent, tum L. Valerius pro rogatione ab se promulgata ita disseruit :

"si privati tantummodo ad suadendum dissuadendumque id, quod ab nobis rogatur, processissent, ego quoque, cum satis dictum pro utraque parte existimarem, tacitus suffragia vestra exspectassem ; § 2. nunc cum vir gravissimus, consul M. Porcius, non auctoritate solum, quae tacita satis momenti habuisset, sed oratione etiam longa et accurata insectatus sit rogationem nostram, necesse est paucis respondere. § 3. qui tamen plura verba in castigandis matronis quam in rogatione nostra dissuadenda consumpsit, et quidem ut in dubio poneret, utrum id, quod reprehenderet, matronae sua sponte an nobis auctoribus fecissent. § 4. rem defendam, non nos, in quos

allegation, though without any evidence to support his charge. § 5. He talked of conspiracy, sedition, and sometimes secession on the part of the women, because our wives publicly asked that a law whose passage was aimed against them in time of war and during a period of distress should be repealed by you, now that peace reigns and the state is prosperous and flourishing.

§ 6. These and other flights of rhetoric I know there are, to be pressed into the service of exaggeration ; and we are all aware that M. Cato, as a speaker, is not merely weighty, but, sometimes, aggressive too, despite his gentle character. § 7. For what startling novelty have these ladies introduced by crowding the streets and courting publicity in a matter which touches them so nearly ? Is this the first time upon which they have appeared before the public gaze ? Nay, I will open your own ‘Antiquities’ and refute you from it. § 8. Hear how often they have done the same thing, and always to the interests of the state. To begin at the beginning—in the reign of Romulus, when the Sabines had seized the Capitol and a pitched battle was being fought in the very midst of the forum, did not the matrons rush between the two lines and stay the fury of the fight ?

iecit magis hoc consul verbo tenus, quam ut re insimularet. § 5. coetum et seditionem et interdum secessionem muliebrem appellavit, quod matronae in publico vos rogassent, ut legem in se latam per bellum temporibus duris in pace et florenti ac beata re publica abrogaretis.

§ 6. uerba magna, quae rei augendae causa conquirantur, haec et alia esse scio, et M. Catonem oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam trucem esse scimus omnes, cum ingenio sit mitis. § 7. nam quid tandem novi matronae fecerunt, quod frequentes in causa ad se pertinente in publicum processerunt ? numquam ante hoc tempus in publico apparuerunt ? tuas adversus te Origines revolvam. § 8. accipe quotiens id fecerint, et quidem semper bono publico, iam a principio, regnante Romulo, cum Capitolio ab Sabinis capto medio in foro signis collatis dimicaretur, nonne intercursu matronarum inter acies duas proelium sedatum est ?

§ 9. Again, after the expulsion of the kings, when Marcius Coriolanus, at the head of the Volscian legions, had encamped within five miles, was it not *they* who turned away the army, which, otherwise, would have overwhelmed this city? Furthermore, when it had been taken by the Gauls, was not its ransom the gold which *they* contributed to the treasury amid universal applause? § 10. And, not to go to ancient history, in the last war, when there was need of money, did not the widows and the unmarried assist the public funds from their own? And also, when new deities were called in to aid our desperate fortunes, did not our matrons, one and all, set forth to the sea that they might greet the Holy Mother of Ida?

§ 11. But, say you, the grounds are different. Well, I have not set out to prove them parallel. It is sufficient to make good my plea that nothing unprecedented has been done. § 12. If, however, under conditions which affected everybody—men and women alike—no one marvelled at what the matrons did, why, in a case which especially touches themselves, should we wonder at their action? § 13. But what has that action been? Upon my soul, our ears are the ears of tyrants, if, when masters do not disdain the prayers

§ 9. quid? regibus exactis cum Coriolano Marcio duce legiones Volscorum castra ad quintum lapidem posuissent, nonne id agmen, quo obruta haec urbs esset, matronae averterunt? iam urbe capta a Gallis aurum, quo redempta urbs est, nonne matronae consensu omnium in publicum contulerunt? § 10. proximo bello, ne antiqua repetam, nonne et, cum pecunia opus fuit, viuduarum pecuniae adiuverunt aerarium, et, cum dii quoque novi ad opem ferendam dubiis rebus accerserentur, matronae universae ad mare profectae sunt ad matrem Idaeam accipiendam?

§ 11. dissimiles, inquis, causae sunt. nec mihi causas aequare propositum est; nihil novi factum purgare satis est. § 12. ceterum quod in rebus ad omnis pariter, viros feminas, pertinentibus fecisse eas nemo miratus est, in causa proprie ad ipsas pertinente miramur fecisse? § 13. quid autem fecerunt? superbas, me dius fidius, aures habemus, si, cum domini servorum non fastidiant

of their slaves, we are scandalised by the entreaties of honourable women.

preces, nos rogari ab honestis feminis indignamur.

## CHAPTER VI

§ 1. And now I come to the question at issue. Here the consul's speech fell under two heads : first he strongly objected to the repeal of any law whatsoever; secondly to the repeal, in particular, of a law for the repression of female extravagances.

§ 2. This universal defence of legislation seemed a fit topic for a consul ; while the attack on luxury was well-suited to an austere morality. § 3. Thus there is danger that dust may be thrown in your eyes, unless we show the fallacy which underlies each objection. § 4. Speaking for myself, I admit that laws which are passed, not to meet some special need, but to stand for all time because of their permanent utility, should in no case be repealed, unless either experience has proved them a mistake, or some particular condition of the body politic has rendered them nugatory. § 5. On the other hand, laws once demanded by special situations I see to be "mortal" (if I may use the word) and liable to change with

§ 1. Venio nunc ad id, de quo agitur. in quo duplex consulis oratio fuit ; nam et legem ullam omnino abrogari est indignatus, et eam praecipue legem, quae luxuria muliebris coercendae causa lata esset.

§ 2. et illa communis pro legibus visa consularis oratio est, et haec adversus luxuriam severissimis moribus conveniebat.

§ 3. itaque periculum est, nisi, quid in utraque re vani sit, docuerimus, ne quis error vobis offundatur. § 4. ego enim quem ad modum ex iis legibus, quae non in tempus aliquid, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, nullam abrogari debere fateor, nisi quam aut usus coarguit aut status aliquis rei publicae inutilem fecit, § 5. sic, quas tempora aliqua desiderarunt leges, mortales, ut ita dicam, et temporibus ipsis mutabiles esse video.

changing times. § 6. Measures adopted in peace are generally rescinded by war; those adopted in war, by peace. In directing a ship, some methods are of value for good weather, others for bad.

§ 7. Since then these two types of legislation are inherently so different, to which type, think you, does this law whose repeal we propose belong? § 8. Well, is it some ancient enactment of the kings, as old as the life of our city? Or, to take the era following, when the decemvirs were appointed to draw up a code, was it included by them in the Twelve Tables? Did our ancestors regard it as essential to the preservation of wifely honour, and therefore must we fear that, in annulling it, we annul also the purity and sanctity of womanhood?

§ 9. But everyone knows that this is a law without precedent, carried twenty years ago in the consulship of Quintus Fabius and Tiberius Sempronius. Without it, for all those years, married women lived lives beyond reproach; and why, pray, is there danger that its repeal may lead to an outbreak of voluptuousness? § 10. If this measure had been one of long standing, or passed in order to limit feminine indulgence, there would be reason to fear that its abolition might prove an incite-

§ 6. quae in pace lata sunt, plerumque bellum abrogat, quae in bello pax, ut in navis administratio alia in secunda, alia in adversa tempestate usui sunt.

§ 7. haec cum ita natura distincta sint, ex utro tandem genere ea lex esse videtur, quam abrogamus? § 8. quid? vetus regia lex, simul cum ipsa urbe nata aut, quod secundum est, ab decemviris ad condenda iura creatis in duodecim tabulis scripta, sine qua cum maiores nostri non existimarent decus matronale servari posse, nobis quoque verendum sit, ne cum ea pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogemus?

§ 9. quis igitur nescit novam istam legem esse, Q. Fabio et Ti. Sempronio consulibus viginti ante annis latam? sine qua cum per tot annos matronae optimis moribus vixerint, quod tandem, ne abrogata ea effundantur ad luxuriam, periculum est? § 10. nam si ista lex *vetus* aut ideo lata esset, ut finiret libidinem muliebrem, verendum foret, ne abrogata in-

ment; but the grounds of its adoption may be seen in the circumstances themselves. § 11. Hannibal was in Italy, the victor of Cannae; Tarentum, Arpi, and Capua were already in his hands; § 12. Rome itself was thought to be the objective of his army; our allies had revolted; there were no soldiers to take the place of the fallen, no seamen to man the fleet, no money in the treasury; slaves were being purchased to bear arms, the price for whom was to be paid to their owners on the conclusion of hostilities; § 13. up to the same date of settlement the tax-farmers promised to contract for the supply of corn and other necessaries of war; slaves to act as rowers, the number fixed in proportion to income, were being provided by us as well as pay; § 14. all our gold and silver (senators had set the example) we were contributing to the public service; widows, unmarried women, and wards were taking what they possessed to the treasury; it was provided by law that we should have at home not more than a certain amount of wrought gold and silver, or of silver and bronze coin—: § 15. at such a time, were the wives so given up to luxurious adornment that the Oppian law was needed for its repression? Why, owing to the

citaret; cur sit autem lata, ipsum indicabit tempus. § 11. Hannibal in Italia erat, vicit ad Cannas; iam Tarentum, iam Arpos, iam Capuam habebat; § 12. ad urbem Romam admoturus exercitum videbatur; defecerant socii; non milites in supplementum, non socios navalis ad classem tuendam, non pecuniam in aerario habebamus; servi, quibus arma darentur, ita ut pretium pro iis bello perfecto dominis solveretur, emebantur; § 13. in eandem diem pecuniae frumentum et cetera, quae belli usus postulabant, praebenda publicani se conducturos professi erant; servos ad remum numero ex censu constituto cum stipendio nostro dabamus; § 14. aurum et argentum omne ab senatoribus eius rei initio orto in publicum conferebamus; viduae et pupilli pecunias suas in aerarium deferebant; cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus—: § 15. tali tempore in luxuria et ornatu matronae occupatae erant, ut ad eam coercendam Oppia lex desiderata sit,

abandonment of Ceres' sacrifice (for all the women were in mourning), the senate commanded that the period of such mourning should be limited to thirty days !

§ 16. Anyone can see that the poverty and distress in the country, when every private citizen had to convert his money to the public use, were responsible for this piece of legislation which was to remain on the statute book only so long as the reason for its enactment continued to exist.

§ 17. For if the measures then decreed by the senate or passed by the assembly to meet the circumstances of the moment ought to hold good for all time, why do we refund moneys to private persons ? Why do we call for state contracts on the basis of immediate payment ? § 18. Why are slaves not bought to serve in our armies ? Why do we not, as individuals, provide rowers, exactly as we provided them before ?

cum, quia Cereris sacrificium lugentibus omnibus matronis intermissum erat, senatus finiri luctum triginta diebus iussit ?

§ 16. cui non appareret inopiam et miseriam civitatis, [et] quia omnium privatorum pecuniae in usum publicum vertendae erant, istam legem scripsisse, tam diu mansuram, quam diu causa scribendae legis mansisset ?

§ 17. nam si, quae tunc temporis causa aut decretivit senatus aut populus iussit, in perpetuum servari oportet, cur pecunias reddimus privatis ? cur publica praesenti pecunia locamus ? § 18. cur servi, qui militent, non emuntur ? cur privati non damus remiges, sicut tunc dedimus ?

## CHAPTER VII

§ 1. All other classes, all other persons are to feel the improvement in the condition of the state ; and shall only our wives reap no benefit from its peace and tranquillity ? § 2. Purple will be worn

§ 1. omnes alii ordines, omnes homines mutationem in meliorem statum rei publicae sentient ; ad coniuges tantum nostras pacis et tranquillitatis publicae fructus non perveniet ? § 2. purpura viri

by us men in the official dress of magistrates and priests; our children will wear the toga bordered with purple; magistrates in colonies and provincial towns, and here, in Rome, the lowest official class, the superintendents of streets, will receive from us the right to use this same dress; § 3. and not merely in life may they have this uniform: when dead they may be cremated with it. Shall we then deny the use of purple to none but women? You, the husband, may have purple for your hangings, and will you not allow the mistress of your household to wear that colour in her mantle? Are the caparisons of your horse to be more brilliant than the dresses of your wife?

§ 4. Yet, in the case of purple, which wears out and is wasted, I can see that there is some reason, however unjust, for parsimony. But in the matter of gold, where, if we except the cost of workmanship, there is no loss in value, why should we be grudging? Rather it is a safe investment for private and public needs, as, in fact, you have found out by experience.

§ 5. It was urged that no rivalry exists between individual women now that none of them possesses gold. But, surely, our women as a class feel the bitterest indignation when they see the

utemur, praetextati in magistratis, in sacerdotiis; liberi nostri praetextis purpura togis utentur; magistratibus in coloniis municipiisque, hic Romae infimo generi, magistris vicorum, togae praetextae habendae ius permittemus, § 3. nec ut vivi solum habeant [tantum] insigne, sed etiam ut cum eo cremenatur mortui: feminis dumtaxat purpurae usu interdicemus? et, cum tibi viro liceat purpura in vestem stragulam uti, matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines, et equus tuus speciosius instratus erit quam uxor vestita?

§ 4. sed in purpura, quae teritur absumitur, iniustum quidem, sed aliquam tamen causam tenacitatis video; in auro vero, in quo praeter manupretium nihil intertrimenti fit, quae malignitas est? praesidium potius in eo est et ad privatos et ad publicos usus, sicut experti estis.

§ 5. nullam aemulationem inter se singularum, quoniam nulla haberet, esse aiebat. at hercule universis dolor et indignatio est,

wives of Latin allies permitted such ornaments as are denied to themselves; § 6. when they see them conspicuous in gold and purple, and driving through the city, while they themselves follow on foot, as if the administration were centred not in their own community but in the communities from which those others come. § 7. Such a contrast could wound the feelings of men; how much more of weak women, who are affected by the merest trifles?

§ 8. Offices, priesthoods, triumphs, decorations, donatives and spoils of war cannot fall to their lot; § 9. toilet, ornaments, dress—these are the “decorations” of womanhood; these are their delight and pride; these are what our forefathers called “the adornment of woman.”

§ 10. In mourning, what do they do but lay aside their gold as well as their purple? When mourning is over, what do they do but resume them? If they give thanks or offer supplications, what do they add save greater splendour in apparel?

§ 11. Of course, if you repeal the Oppian law, *you* will be powerless should you desire to enforce any prohibition now contained in that law! Of course, our daughters, wives, and even sisters will be less under control in certain

cum sociorum Latini nominis uxoribus vident ea concessa ornamenti, quae sibi adempta sint, § 6. cum insignis eas esse auro et purpura, cum illas vehi per urbem, se pedibus sequi, tamquam in illarum civitatibus, non in sua imperium sit. § 7. virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset; quid mulierularum censem, quas etiam parva movent?

§ 8. non magistratus nec sacerdotia nec triumphi nec insignia nec dona aut spolia bellica iis contingere possunt; § 9. munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt, his gaudent et glorianter, hunc mundum muliebrem appellant maiores nostri.

§ 10. quid aliud in luctu quam purpuram atque aurum deponunt? quid, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? quid in gratulationibus supplicationibusque nisi excellentiorem ornatum adiciunt?

§ 11. scilicet, si legem Oppiam abrogaritis, non vestri arbitrii erit, si quid eius vetare volueritis, quod nunc lex vetat; minus filiae, uxores, sorores etiam quibusdam

households! § 12. But never, while their male relatives are living, is the yoke of slavery taken from women; and they themselves abhor the liberty which is brought by the loss of husband or father. § 13. They desire that you, rather than the law, should regulate their adornment; and you, on your part, should have them under protection and guardianship, not hold them in bondage, preferring the title of father or husband to that of master.

§ 14. Those were inflammatory expressions for a consul to use when just now he talked of sedition and secession on the part of the women. The danger is that they may seize the Sacred Hill—an angry plebs once did it—or perhaps the Aventine!

§ 15. But submission is for weakness like theirs, no matter what you decide. Yet the greater your power, the more moderate should be your exercise of it."

in manu erunt ;—§ 12. numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur. § 13. in vestro arbitrio suum ornatum quam in legis malunt esse; et vos in manu et tutela, non in servitio debetis habere eas et malle patres vos aut viros quam dominos dici.

§ 14. invidiosis nominibus utebatur modo consul seditionem muliebrem et secessionem appellando. id enim periculum est, ne Sacrum montem, sicut quondam irata plebs, aut Aventinum capiant ;—

§ 15. patiendum huic infirmitati est, quodcumque vos censueritis. quo plus potestis, eo moderatius imperio uti debetis."

## CHAPTER VIII

§ 1. Such were the speeches made in favour of or against the law.

Crowds of women, in larger numbers than ever, poured, next day, into the streets. § 2. A mass

§ 1. Haec cum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, aliquanto maior frequentia mulierum postero die sese in publicum effudit, § 2. unoque agmine omnes Bru-

meeting besieged the doors of the Bruti, who were attempting to block their colleagues' proposal. The women persisted in these methods until opposition was abandoned by the tribunes. § 3. There was then no doubt that the Lex Oppia would be repealed by all the tribes; and repealed it was twenty years after it first became law.

torum ianuas obsederunt, qui collegarum rogationi intercedebant, nec ante abstiterunt, quam remissa intercessio ab tribunis est. § 3. nulla deinde dubitatio fuit, quin omnes tribus legem abrogarent. viginti annis post abrogata est quam lata.

## CHAPTER I

§ 1. anxieties caused by... = bellorum...curas—the genitive wars is a subjective genitive, like *hostium* in *terror hostium* = “the panic caused by the enemy.”

such serious wars and trivial (trivial post-positive) discussions.

The order *inter bellorum...curas* is to be observed. A Roman would read this: "Amid such wars...and their anxieties."

For the method of expression, compare 27. 8. 1 inter maiorum rerum curas comitia maximi curionis...vetus excitaverunt certamen. W. quotes 9. 30. 10 haec inter duorum ingentium bellorum curam gerebantur.

*= intercessit.*

The verb in this sense of "intervened" is found with *inter* only here in Livy (W.).

$\equiv \text{res.}$

For other meanings of this "blank cheque" see Index.

which though trivial as narrative  
...ended in a grave conflict      =parva dictu, sed quae...in magnum certamen excesserit.

For the form of expression, i.e. an adjective combined with a relative + a consecutive subjunctive (the relative being equivalent to *talis ut*), cp. 6. 35. 5. "All measures of importance and measures which could not be carried without a very serious conflict" = cuncta ingentia et quae sine certamine maximo obtineri non possent.

W. quotes many parallels at 10. 23. 9.

=*parva dictu*

Lit. "small in point of the saying." Almost every verb has a verbal noun of the 4th Declension type, possessing only two cases, the accusative and ablative. The former is restricted to an accusative of "motion to" without a preposition, as in the survival *Romam* = to Rome (hence the so-called supine in *-um* occurs only with an idea of motion, cp. 34. 13. 2 *praedatum milites in hostium agros ducebant*); the latter is exclusively used as an ablative "in point of which," cp. 34. 3. 8 *honestum dictu*.

The terms "active" and "passive" supine should be abandoned. Even "supine" is almost meaningless; but, until there is evidence to the contrary, I shall believe that *supinum* is a

trivial { as narrative  
          { historically

which...occasioned so much feeling  
that it ended

poor representative of *κλιτικόν* and  
simply signifies “declinable” (part  
of the verb).

=quae studiis...excesserit

Lit. “which by reason of party  
feeling ended....”

The plural *studia*=instances  
of *studium*, i.e. of partizanship.  
So *irae*=displays, outbreaks of  
anger. Compare Cic. *De Off.* 1.  
22. 78 *domesticae fortitudines*=  
instances of civic courage; *ib.*  
1. 29. 103 *quietibus ceteris*=other  
modes of resting; *ib.* 1. 36. 131 *in  
festinationibus*=in cases of hurry;  
*ib.* 3. 16. 67 *huiusmodi reticentiae*  
=such cases of reticence. Add  
*De Amic.* § 69 *excellentiae* and *ib.*  
§ 67 *satietaes*. Dr Postgate  
(*Sermo Latinus*, § 61, p. 52)  
quotes a beautiful instance from  
Cic. *N. D.* ii, § 98.

Often the presence of a plural  
concrete genitive seems to produce  
plurality in the abstract noun.  
Thus “Guilty consciousness of  
such offences” becomes *con-  
scientias eiusmodi facinorum* (Cic.  
*Pro Cluent.* 20. 56). Compare  
*Verr.* 5. 9. 23 *formidines...incom-  
modorum*; *Parad.* 2. 18 *conscien-  
tiae...maleficiorum*. Add *Rosc.*  
*Amer.* 24. 67.

=in (aliquid) excedere, cp. Greek  
*τελευτῶν ἐσ τι.*

=magnum, despite *magnorum*  
above.

Latin has no objection to re-

ended in

grave

§ 2.

introduced a proposal

to repeal the Oppian law

§ 3. This law had been passed  
on the motion of Gaius Oppius

petition. For other instances see  
Index s. v. Repetition.

Note the repetition *plebi ad  
plebem* (English).

For *plebi*, an old form of the  
genitive, surviving in this phrase  
and in *plebiscitum*, see R. I.  
357 (*d*).

=*tulerunt*.

The full phrase would be *rogationem ferre* (*promulgare*) ; but in  
the case of *ferre*, the noun is often  
omitted.

=*de Oppia lege abroganda*.

The rule of a Latin sentence is  
that when *constructionally* com-  
plete it ought *ipso facto* to be at  
an end. Anything which then  
lapses over gains great emphasis.  
But here the sentence is not con-  
structionally complete at *tulerunt* :  
we still wait for *de*. Hence there  
is nothing abnormal in the order,  
save that *Oppia* precedes *lege*.  
Perhaps Livy wishes to avoid the  
assonance *Oppia abroganda*.

The Oppian law had been  
passed in 215 B.C.—twenty years  
before the present proposal to  
repeal it.

=*tulerat eam C. Oppius*.

Here *tulerat* acts as a con-  
nective by re-echoing *tulerunt*, as  
in the familiar : “He took and  
burnt the city” = *urbem cepit* :  
*captam incendit*.

Distinguish *rogationem ferre* =  
“propose a measure,” and *legem*

*ferre* (*perferre*) = “get a law passed.”

This C. (before Oppius) is the old letter which once stood both for C and G. It survived *when standing alone* in praenomina and represented G. Hence C. = Gaius. There is no such name as Caius.

Note the order—verb (*tulerat*), object (*eam*), subject (*Oppius*). This order is by no means uncommon, especially with *movere*, cp. 2. 13. 2 ; 2. 27. 3, etc. I have noticed at least 21 instances with *movere*.

=*consulibus Q. Fabio, Ti. Sempronio.*

Note that the abstract “consulship” becomes concrete “consuls” (cp. 34. 2. 6 *auctoribus*), and that Latin often omits “and” in such a phrase. For the “bimembral asyndeton” see M. § 434. But at 34. 6. 9 we have Q. Fabio et Ti. Sempronio *consulibus*.

=*in medio ardore Punici belli.*

Observe the prep. *in* expressing attendant circumstances, cp. *in re trepida*, and 34. 46. 12 “Where the struggle is desperate” =*in asperis rebus*.

The normal position of *Punici belli* would be between *medio* and *ardore*. Livy repeats the order of our text at 24. 45. 4 *in medio ardore belli* (but Curtius, 8. 4. 27 *in medio cupiditatis ardore*). Indeed when Livy has written pre-

during the consulship of Q. Fabius  
and Ti. Sempronius

when the excitement of the Punic  
War was at its height

position + adjective (or equivalent) + noun, the complement often lapses over, cp. 34. 2. 8 *per medium agmen mulierum*; 36. 18. 3 *sub ipsis radicibus montis*; 38. 22. 3 *in talibus iniquitatibus locorum*; 31. 18. 7 *per omnes vias leti*; 34. 14. 7 *ab dextro latere hostium*; 34. 6. 13 *in eandem diem pecuniae*. Add 3. 10. 7; 7. 10. 8; 21. 21. 8; 23. 21. 2; 24. 45. 4; 38. 21. 1; 45. 6. 4; 45. 10. 10 etc. Similarly when one complement has already been inserted the other is allowed to lapse over, as always in Greek, e.g. *ai ἐν τῷ λαμένι νῆες ὄρμοῦσαι*, cp. 3. 40. 3 *foederis nefarie icti cum collegis*, and 21. 52. 6 *ob nimiam cultorum fidem in Romanos*.

Distinguish cases like 34. 9. 5 *partem muri versam in agros*, and 36. 10. 7 *urbis sitae in plano*. Here the sense is not complete at *versam* and *sitae*, and the words following do not come as a surprise.

See too note on 34. 1. 5 *omnes vias urbis*.

=ardor belli.

Metaphors from fires—which were of frequent occurrence in ancient cities—are very common in Latin; so common that they were becoming dead metaphors. Thus at 21. 58. 6 a downpour of rain is said to set on fire (!) the violence of the wind—*effuso imbre*

excitement of the war

*...eo magis accensa vis venti est.*

We say: "a heavy downpour only increased the violence of the wind."

Modern cities are built to minimise the possibility of fires, and the metaphor is consequently strange to us. Thus we are content to say: "a serious war broke out," where Livy (35. 2. 3) writes: *bellum ingens exarsit* (cp. 40. 58. 2; 41. 25. 8).

In the same way, "a fierce battle began" = *atrox pugna...accensa est* (27. 32. 5, and compare 6. 3. 8; 9. 39. 6); "a furious conflict arose" = *atrox proelium...exarsit* (27. 2. 8); "the plague devastated both city and country" = *pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros* (10. 47. 6).

= *ne qua mulier plus...haberet.*

No new verb is needed in Latin. The terms of the bill can depend on *tulerat*, and the negative of English comes to the very front in Latin. We say: "And, on the morrow, he spoke not a word"; Latin says: *nec quicquam postridie dixit.*

Here *ne...haberet* explains *legem* preceding, i.e. "a law that no woman was to wear." We might have had *ut ne*, where *ut* is explanatory = "namely that," and *ne...haberet* is dependent jussive, representing *ne qua...habeat* of the proclamation.

It provided that a woman should possess not more

more than half an ounce

= plus semunciam.

The construction is as with *plus quam*. This is especially common with *plus* and *amplius* where numerals follow. See M. § 305.

and wear no dresses

= nec vestimento...uteretur.

For *nec* cp. above on *ne qua mulier*.

The combination *nē...nec* for *ne...neve* is not infrequent at all periods. Livy has one case of *ne...ve* for *ne...neve*, viz. 43. 16. 2. Here he revels in a variety (*ne...nec...neu...aut*) which would have shocked Cicero.

= *neu...vehernetur*.

“Women were also forbidden to” is mere English variety for “and (it provided that)...not (any woman) should.” Latin continues the original construction without any sense of monotony. Similarly, in long passages of Or. Obl., English must continually insert such expressions as: “He also asserted,” “he further urged,” “he concluded by saying,” etc.

= *iuncto vehiculo*.

The preposition *in* is never required if the idea of the means (as here), the instrument, or the manner is involved. The full phrase is *vehiculo equis* (or *iumentis*) *iuncto* i.e. a vehicle yoked to horses (or beasts of burden). It is impossible to say whether *equis* is dative or ablative. Livy

Women were also forbidden to ride

*in carriages*

either in the city or in towns

has the abbreviated expression  
*iuncta vehicula* at 42. 65. 3 also.  
 =in *urbe oppidove*.

Here *urbe*=Rome, and *oppido*  
 =any Roman provincial town.

Latin keeps the singular *oppido*  
 to preserve parallelism.

Note *ve* the least emphatic  
 word for “or.” Its function is  
 often, as here, to express a minor  
 alternative within a major. Com-  
 pare 21. 35. 2 *utcumque aut locus*  
*opportunitatem daret aut pro-*  
*gressi morative aliquam occa-*  
*sionem fecissent*; 1. 13. 7 *id non*  
*traditur...an dignitatibus suis vi-*  
*rorumve an sorte lectae sint*. See  
*C. R.* Vol. xvii. p. 43.

Similarly *vel...vel* may sub-  
 divide an *aut*, cp. Cic. *De Orat.*  
 2. 4. 17 *aut se ostentat aut eorum*  
*quibuscum est vel dignitatis vel*  
*commodi rationem non habet*.

See too 34. 7. 8 on *nec dona*  
*aut spolia*.

=*aut propius inde mille passus*.

Put what the English *means*,  
 i.e. “or nearer to these than a  
 1000 paces.”

After *inde* we may supply *quam*  
 (cp. *plus semunciam* above).

For *mille passus* acc. of “dis-  
 tance away,” see R. § 1088.

More usual than *propius inde*  
 would be *propius urbem*, i.e. the  
 word “city” would be boldly and  
 idiomatically repeated, cp. 40. 44. 6.  
 “In the city and within ten miles’

radius of *it*"=in urbe et propius urbem decem milia passuum.

But here *oppida* have to be included and, to avoid the cumbersome *aut propius urbem oppidumve*, Livy writes *inde=ab iis*, with his usual love of adverb in place of preposition+demonstrative. See L. and E. p. 53 β.

We say: "nearer to Brindisi"; Latin says: "nearer reckoning from B." Compare Cic. *Att.* 8. 14 "places which are nearer to Brindisi than you are"=loca quae a Brundisio propius absunt quam tu.

=sacrorum causa.

The genitive is prepositive and has stress—the only exception is in connexion with *religion*.

Note the plural Junii Bruti. We say: "Charles and John Smith"; Latin says: "Charles and John Smiths."

=nec eam se abrogari passuros aiebant.

Here "and...not" > *nec* i.e. the negative is brought forward.

Note *eam se*; the normal order would be *se eam*, but "its" has a certain amount of stress, i.e. whatever might happen to other measures, *this one* should not be repealed.

We might expect *negabantque eam se...passuros*, but such expressions as *adfirmabant neque...neque* (3. 12. 3) are more emphatic

for purposes of religious ceremonial

#### § 4.

and asserted that they would not permit its repeal

than *negabant neque*  
*aut}... aut}*

(W.). Here the emphasis of  
*aiebant* is shown by its position ;  
 for verbs of saying, showing, believ-  
 ing, etc., come early unless  
 emphatic.

=eam...abrogari.

English noun > Latin verb.

=ad suadendum dissuadendum-  
 que.

Note *que* = “or,” “and as the  
 case might be.” So Greek *kai*  
 preceded by *τε*, or *kai* alone.

*suadere* = “to make something  
 acceptable (*suave*) to someone.”  
 Hence *legem suadere, dissuadere* =  
 “to speak for,” “speak against a  
 measure.” See 34. 2. 12 *rogationem...suadent*.

=Capitolium.

There is no connective in Latin.  
 We have three sentences in this  
 paragraph : (1) *tribuni...aiebant*,  
 (2) *nobiles prodibant*, (3) *Capitolium...complebatur*, and, as with  
 a series of nouns, so with a series  
 of sentences (in vivid narrative)  
 Latin either inserts all connectives  
 or omits all, or inserts *que* with  
 the last member.

=turba hominum.

The English plural “crowds”  
 is an odd idiom.

Latin uses *hominum* to include  
 women as well as men.

=adversantiumque. See on *dis-  
 suadendumque* above.

its repeal

in support or opposition

and the Capitol

crowds of people

or condemning

measure

=legi.

Just above we have *legem Oppiam* = the Oppian law; but English is becoming the slave of variety. This tendency is due to the vast wealth of synonyms which we have acquired from so many languages. English is like Moorish architecture: Latin like some Doric temple, with its repetition of massive simplicity.

### § 5.

Observe how late the subject (married women) comes in English (Latin). Thus we get in broken English: "The married by no either influence or respect for or order of husbands...were restrained." Latin is formal and without variation—*nec...nec...nec*. Contrast the one "or" of English, and the two words "deaf" and "unmoved," both expressed by the one construction in Latin.

Note *nulla nec...nec*. An original negative may be subdivided by *nec...nec* or *aut...aut*. See also 34. 2. 11 *nullam ne privatam quidem rem*.

=*contineri limine*.

With *contineri* in this sense Livy has (1) *in+abl.*, (2) *intra+acc.*, (3) the plain abl. as here. The last is an abl. of means, cp. 34. 2. 10 *finibus continere*.

=*omnis vias...obsidebant*.

The imperfect is frequentative. Note that there is no connective in Latin. It is a case of adversa-

be kept within doors

They besieged every road

tive asyndeton. The insertion of *sed* is more common when, as here, the preceding sentence is negatived. But when the first sentence is positive and the second negative, then "but not," "and not" must always be expressed by plain *non*, e.g. "These are the faults of character and not of old age" = haec morum vitia sunt, non senectutis. See M. § 458 (a) Obs. 1, and cp. 34. 2. 14 on "but unless." The form *omnis=omnes* is, normally, used in the accusative only.

= *urbis*.

Only a genitive case can depend on a noun. See below, however, for prepositional phrases qualifying a noun. Compare Pref. § 5. "Reward for my labours" = laboris pretium; *ib.* § 7. "Renown in war" = belli gloria; *ib.* § 11. "Affection for the work" = amor negotii; *ib.* § 12. "Passion for wasting oneself" = desiderium per-eundi; *ib.* § 13. "Supplications to gods" = precationibus deorum, etc. Add 34. 2. 8 *verecundia... maiestatis*.

The words *vias urbis* form one phrase = "city-roads"; hence *urbis* need not go between *omnis* and *vias*, cp. 34. 9. 2 *totum orbem muri* (wall-circle) and 34. 9. 6 *pars tertia civium* (a third).

= *aditusque in forum*.

The prepositional phrase *in*

in the city

and (every) approach to the forum

*forum* may qualify *aditus* because this word is of a strong verbal nature and is accompanied by the suitable preposition. So we may say *reditus in urbem*, *discessio ab urbe*, etc.

It is worth while to formulate the law about prepositional phrases. They must not qualify a noun *standing by itself* unless (a) the preposition be (1) *cum*, *sine* (e.g. "a man without honour" = *homo sine fide*) ; (2) *in+acc.*, *erga*, *adversus* with nouns denoting a state of mind (e.g. "affection towards you" = *amor erga te*) or a way of acting (e.g. "cruelty towards enemies" = *crudelitas in hostes*) ; or unless (b) the noun be of verbal nature and accompanied by the suitable preposition, e.g. *reditus in urbem*, *discessio ab urbe*.

But prepositional phrases may always qualify a noun *provided the noun is accompanied by any sort of attribute*.

Thus the following are good Latin : *magna in Gallia victoriae*; *Caesari in Gallia victoriae*. It would, therefore, be possible to express "every road in the city" by *omnes in urbe vias*, because of the presence of *omnes*; and *omnes in forum aditus* would be doubly justified under (a) and under (b).

If no attribute occurs, we must fall back on a relative clause, e.g.

“The man in the garden” = *homo qui in horto est.*

There are phraseological exceptions such as *lex de repetundis* (*de sicariis*, etc.) and *homo de plebe* = *homo plebeius*. See M. § 298. 1. = *ad forum*, despite *in forum* just preceding—Latin repetition (English variety. The prepositions are different: *ad*, of course, = towards, while *in* = into.

This needs no expression in Latin, which merely says: “begging the men, the state being prosperous...to permit.”

= *floreante*—English noun > Latin verb.

= *crescente in dies... fortuna*—English adjective > Latin adverb, and English noun > Latin verb. So in Greek: “After the unexpected but signal defeat of the Mede” =  $\tauού \ Μήδον παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ σφαλέντος$  (Thuc. 6. 33. 6).

Note that *in dies* is, as a rule, associated only with expressions denoting increase or decrease. Otherwise use *cotidie*.

= *privata omnium fortuna*.

The plural of *fortuna* is more frequent in this sense.

= *matronis quoque = καὶ ταῖς γυναιξί*.

Note English variety—“wives” and “married women” (first word in sentence) and contrast Latin repetition *matronis...matronae*.

thither

to remember

the prosperity

daily growth of...fortunes

all private fortunes

their wives as well as themselves

## § 6.

The order of the first sentence is abnormal, but so is the event narrated. There was an increasing crowd—of women every day!

A Roman would not be surprised to find the city crowded with *men* at election-time; but the idea of women crowding the streets would be preposterous. Hence the normal *haec mulierum frequentia* is discarded, and *mulierum* is put outside. Both *augebatur* and *in dies* get stress by reason of their position. There was an *increase* (not a diminution), and this increase went on and on as the days went on and on. All this is lost if we write the normal *haec mulierum frequentia in dies augebatur*. Compare 34. 3. 7 *negastiis hoc piis precibus earum*.

Observe that there is no connective at *augebatur*. Thus from the beginning of § 4 we have had six separate sentences without connectives. This asyndetic short-sentence style is in Livy quite as common as (perhaps more common than) the periodic.

=*in dies*.

Above we have “daily” = *in dies*. Note English variety (Latin repetition).

=*for they ... = nam ... conveniebant*.

The imperfect is partly “panoramic” (there they were gathering!), partly frequentative.

day by day

as they gathered

and villages

=conciliabulisque.

At 29. 37. 3 we have the frequent combination *fora et conciliabula*. The former = “market-towns”; the latter were places of assembly for the inhabitants of several *pagi* in sparsely populated districts. Here courts, religious festivals, levies of troops, markets, etc. were held.

§ 7. And now

=iam.

The word is partly a mere connective = “furthermore”; partly an adverb of time = “already.”

=et consules praetoresque et alios magistratus.

Note the stiff formal grouping of Latin (*a*) major officials, subdivided into (1) consuls, (2) praetors, (*b*) minor officials.

A Roman thinks and writes like an organizer, always arranging and classifying. Here (*a*) and (*b*) = *et...et*, and (1) and (2) = *que*, which performs the same function as *ve* in § 3 *in urbe oppidove*. English dislikes all this marshallung.

=ceterum.

A favourite word with Livy. It occurs once in Terence, and once only in Cicero. Sallust first made it popular.

=alterum...consulem.

Latin repeats *consul*; English varies.

=alterum, not *unum*, for “one” = “one of two.”

consuls, praetors, and other officials

But

of the first, one

one

was found

=habebant, “they found.” The English varies the subject; Latin retains the same one as long as possible.

*and, in support.....he  
whose repeal was proposed*

=qui.  
=quae abrogabatur.

If we turn this actively—*quam abrogabant*—we see that the tense is a kind of conative imperfect=“which they were trying to repeal, were for repealing.” Compare 34. 6. 7 “whose repeal we propose”=*quam abrogamus*.

Note that the noun “repeal” >verb in Latin. So in the next words: “delivered the following speech”=*ita disserruit*, i.e. the noun “speech”>verb, and the adjective “following” > adverb (*ita*).

## CHAPTER II

### § 1. Gentlemen

=Quirites.

Had Cato been addressing the Senate and not the Commons, we should have had *patres conscripti* or *patres* alone. The form of address “Gentlemen” can hardly come later than second or third in our language: here in Latin it comes eighth.

The Englishman usually begins with “Gentlemen,” but, in Latin and Greek, such phrases as *Quirites*, *patres conscripti*, ὁ ἀνδρες

*'Αθηναῖοι*, never come earlier than second in the sentence, and often much later.

So in a preface, e.g.

“My dear Marcus,

Although you ought, etc.,” we find (*De Off.* 1. 1) *quamquam te, Marce fili,...oportet*. Compare *ib.* 2. 1 and 3. 1.

=*quisque nostrum*.

The forms *nostrum*, *vestrum* (-um=-*ων*, the old genitive ending) only occur as partitive genitives, while *nostri*, *vestri*, are exclusively used as objective genitives. Thus “fear of us” = *timor nostri*; “each of us” = *quisque nostrum*.

In English “of us,” “of you,” etc., are used only as partitive and objective genitives.

=*in sua...matre familiae*.

Here *in* = *in* the case of.

Note how *sua* immediately precedes *quisque*, according to the normal order of the idiom.

Livy never uses the old form *familias* (cp. *φιλίας*) either with *pater* or *mater*—so W.

=*retinere instituisset*.

The verb *instituere* involves three notions: (1) beginning, (2) practising, making an *institution* of, (3) determining.

=*haberemus*.

Lit. “we should have been having.” It cannot too often be stated that the imperfect sub-

each of us

in his relations with the mistress  
of his household

had from the beginning retained

we should now have

junctive apodosis expresses an *incomplete* state or action, whether referring to present or past time, e.g. *moreretur*=“he would have been dying” (now or then); whereas the pluperfect subjunctive apodosis expresses a *complete* state or action, whether referring to present or past time, e.g. *mortuus esset*=“he would have been dead” (now or then).

=minus...*negotii*.

Note the distant separation of this partitive genitive. Such separation is almost the rule, cp. 34. 6. 3 *quid...vani*; 12. 3 *ne quid...ignominiae*; 14. 5 *quantum...loci*; 29. 6 *quod...muri*; and *passim*, e.g. 1. 12. 1; 3. 49. 8; 3. 58. 8; 4. 53. 13; 21. 8. 5, etc.

=*feminis*.

“The other sex” is an “ornate alias” for women; therefore in Latin “women” must be written. Latin will have none of the “ornate alias.”

=*universis*.

The adjective=an adverb—“collectively.” It is prepositive in contrast with *in sua quisque*. If the individual woman had been repressed, collective woman would give less trouble.

=*nunc*, i.e. “but as a matter of fact.” Like *νῦν δέ* of Greek, *nunc* may=“but as things are” or “but as things were.” W. on 1. 28. 9 says that this *nunc* is more

less trouble

the other sex

as a whole

§ 2. Unfortunately

frequent in direct and indirect speeches than in narrative. (For *νῦν δέ* = “but as things *were*,” cp. Thuc. 3. 113. 6, and Dem. xxxiv. 15, p. 911. 26.)

=domi.

Note how this word gains stress through preceding the subject and so prepares us for the antithesis *in foro*-- i.e. a *home* defeat (*domi victa*) means humiliation *outside*. Greek would write : *iδίᾳ μὲν...δημοσίᾳ δέ*.  
=libertas nostra.

The plural is an English idiom. So “our hopes” will almost always be “*spes nostra*.”

=impotentia muliebri.

Lit. “by want of control (*ἀκράτεια*) belonging to a woman.”  
=victa...obteritur.

In Latin the “and” disappears, because “have been overthrown” becomes a participle.

=obteritur et calcatur.

A rhetorical doublet, like the familiar *oro atque obsecro*, “I hope and pray,” “Sin and wickedness,” *ἀξιῶ καὶ δέομαι*.

=et, quia...non continuimus,... horremus.

Note the connective *et* )( English. Observe how Latin deals with our “and therefore.” Thus “I am tired and therefore am going out” = *quia defessus sum, (± idcirco) exeo*, or *eo (idcirco) exeo quod defessus sum*. Greek says *ἄτε κάμνων ἔξειμι*.

in the home

our liberties

by undisciplined womanhood

have been overthrown...and...are  
being trodden under foot

are being trodden under foot

We have failed to curb...and there-  
fore we tremble

in the mass

Note the matter of fact *non continuimus* “did not curb,” for the picturesque English “failed to curb, neglected to curb.”

=*universas.*

§ 3. For my own part

The same adjective again, despite *universis* (“as a whole”) in § 1 above—Latin repetition )( English variety.

=*equidem* =  $\delta\lambda'$   $\epsilon\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon$ . Note that *equidem* is almost universally followed by the first person of the verb.

=*ducebam esse.*

W. says that with the active of *ducere* Livy usually omits *esse*.

=*fabulam et fictam rem.*

For *rem* see Index.

=*virorum omne genus.*

Lit. “every class of males.” By making *virorum* prepositive, Livy prepares us for the antithesis *muliebri*.

For the story of Lemnos and Hypsipyle see *Classical Dictionary*.

=*muliebri*, despite *muliebri* (“womanhood”) of § 2 above—Latin repetition )( English variety.

=*ab stirpe* =  $\pi\rho\omega\rho\pi\zeta\sigma\tau$ .

=*ab nullo genere non.*

Observe the adversative asyndeton. See 34. 1. 5. (p. 38 at bottom.)

The word *genus* means class or sex; here both senses are to be understood, but in § 3 (above) only the sense “class” is intended.

among the women

root and branch

§ 4. but from every class and from both sexes

cabals, meetings, *and* secret con-  
claves

=coetus et concilia et secretas  
consultationes.

Latin either inserts all the  
connectives (as here) or omits  
all, or attaches *que* to the last  
member.

=si...sinas.

The subjunctive is called that  
of the "Ideal Second Person," i.e.  
"you" = "one." The passive of  
English may thus be avoided.  
Greek, much more often than  
Latin, evades passive expressions  
and would here write *εάν τίς πον*  
*καὶ εἴσηγῃ*.

=atque ego vix.

The insertion of *ego* gives "I"  
emphasis = "I, whatever others  
may do."

Here *atque* expresses the transition  
from the general to the  
particular = "and to come to the  
matter in hand."

=utrum peior ipsa res an peiore  
exemplum agatur.

Lit. "whether the thing itself  
(is) worse, or is being done with  
a worse precedent."

For *res* see Index. Here it  
means the proposal to repeal the  
Oppian Law. By *exemplum* is  
meant the bad precedent set in  
the behaviour of these Roman  
suffragettes.

The construction of *peiore*  
*exemplum* is ablative of attendant  
circumstances — "the precedent  
(being) worse."

§ 5. Of the two

the latter

the former

the proposition before you

conducts to the common weal

or not

is a question for you to determine

=quorum.

Note the relative as a connective. Thus *qui* may = *et is* or *sed is*.

=alterum.

i.e. the women's conduct.

=alterum.

i.e. the proposed repeal.

=id quod ad vos fertur.

The noun "proposition" > verb, *fertur*.

=e re publica sit.

Lit. "in accordance with the public good." Compare *ex animi sententia* = "in accordance with my belief," "to the best of my knowledge and belief." For *re* see Index.

=necne.

In a direct question "or not" is *anon*; in an indirect *necne*.

=vestra existimatio est.

Here *existimatio* = "decision," "appraisement."

We have the verb so used at 31. 48. 5, *de causa existimare* = "to pass judgement on the case."

For *vestra existimatio est qui*, where the relative *qui* has its antecedent in *vestra*, cp. Cic. *Pro Sulla*, 28. 79 and Dr Reid's note. This construction is necessary after such phrases as *mea, tua, nostra, vestra, interest*, cp. Pliny iv. 13. 4 *intererat vestra qui patres estis*.

The grammars should point out that *sua* (with *interesse, re-*

who are about to vote

### § 6.

*but* this agitation

agitation *by* women

*ferre*) can only occur in orat. obl. Thus we may write: *dixit sua interesse*; but “it is to his own interests” must be: *ipsius interest.* =qui in suffragium ituri estis.

After the *est* (present) of *existimatio est*, another present must occur in the subordinate clause; hence the periphrastic future and not *ibitis* is written.

This is an interesting paragraph and repays careful study. The parenthesis “the blame for it ...shoulders,” with its principal verb “rests,” is unnecessary in Latin; “rests” can become a participle, and we get—“this agitation...belonging to the fault of officials.” Then the dash after the bracket and the repeated “this agitation”+“I say” is merely an English device where a sentence grows too long. All this, therefore, disappears in Latin; for case-endings make lengthy sentences clear both to reader and listener.

Next take the words: “this agitation is...a disgrace; whether a greater disgrace to you...I do not know.” Latin can abbreviate this and say: “this agitation...whether it is more disgraceful to you...I do not know.”

=haec consternatio—advers. asyndeton.

=consternatio muliebris.

The prepositional phrase “by women” can only be expressed by

a spontaneous effort, it may be, or due to the influence of you,

influence

undoubtedly

the blame for it...rests on official shoulders

(1) the genitive *mulierum* (subjective genitive), (2) an adjective, as here, (3) *a mulieribus facta, nata* or the like. See note 34. 1. 5.

=sive sua sponte sive auctoribus vobis...facta est.

Latin is more formal and precise. The noun "effort" > verb *facta est* and we get "whether of its own accord or you being responsible it was brought about."

Note that *sua* in *sua sponte* is practically always prepositive; for "his own," "their own" etc., necessarily have stress in such a phrase.

=auctoribus.

English abstract > Latin concrete, cp. 34. 1. 3 *consulibus*.

=haud dubie (for the normal Ciceronian *sine dubio*).

Livy uses *haud* freely even with verbs, provided the verb be in a principal clause or be a participle, e.g. *haud ratus*. Cicero confines the use of *haud* with a verb to the phrase *haud scio an* (with sporadic exceptions), and, in the case of adjectives and adverbs, he avoids *haud* if these be already negated or quasi-negativated.

=ad culpam magistratum pertinens, lit. "belonging to the fault of officials."

The phrase "official shoulders" is mere ornamentation for "officials."

whether

=*utrum* understood—Latin often omits *utrum* in indirect questions when *an* occurs.

a greater disgrace

=magis sit deformis.

The adverb *magis* is separated from *deformis*, probably for euphony. Or, perhaps, it is simpler to take *magis*=“rather,” i.e. “I do not know whether this excitement is disgraceful to you or to the consuls rather.”

§ 7. the shame is yours

=*vobis*; for “shame” is just ornate variety for “disgrace,” and the case-ending of *vobis* makes it easy to supply *est deformis*.

if you have gone the length of  
bringing  
it is ours

=*si...iam adduxistis*.

Here *iam*=“really,”“actually.”  
=*nobis*.

if, like the plebs of old, the women  
are now to secede and dictate  
terms

English here has adversative asyndeton. Greek would write *ὑμῖν μὲν...ἥμιν δέ*.

=*si ut plebis quondam, sic nunc mulierum secessione leges accipiendae sunt*.

Latin expresses the ideas, as usual, with formal precisionness—*ut* is balanced by *sic*, and *quondam* by *nunc*. Then *plebis* (prepositive) is answered by *mulierum* (also prepositive); they are the logical subjects, as if Livy had written : *si ut plebs quondam, sic nunc mulieres...leges dicant*.

Here *leges* hesitates between the two senses “laws” and “terms.” For the phrase cp. 34. 57. 9 neque dicere nec accipere leges=neither to dictate nor submit to terms.

§ 8. Speaking for myself

=equidem.

not without a blush of shame

=non sine rubore quodam.

The *quodam* = “as it were,” “a kind of (blush).”

a few moments ago

=paulo ante.

English likes a more definite expression than Latin. Thus “a minute ago,” “five minutes ago,” “half-an-hour ago” etc. would all be “paulo ante.”

through a crowd of women

=per medium agmen mulierum.

The word *agmen* suggests a certain orderliness, as of troops on the march )( *turba*. The women would be *lining* the streets.

For the order of *mulierum*, see 34. 1. 3 on *in medio ardore belli*.

The *per* in *perveni* implies that the crowd extended all the way to the forum.

=quod nisi, i.e. “but if not” )( absence of connective in English.

Note that “but if” = *quod si*, or *sin*; “but if not” = *quod nisi*, if the verb is expressed, but *sin minus*, if the verb is omitted.

=quod nisi me verecundia...tenuisset.

Observe the order of *me*. It is, I believe, put forward to make us feel that it is the real subject, as if Livy had written *quod nisi ego verecundiā...tentus essem*. Thus the abstract subject to a transitive verb with a *personal object* is not felt to be harsh.

In three other passages only

Had not

Had not respect...prevented me

does Livy use *verecundia* as subject to a transitive verb *with a personal object*, and in two the object is brought forward, viz. 6. 33. 5 inde eos ... *verecundia deum arcuisse dicitur*; 39. 49. 11 cum alios *verecundia ... motura esset*; and 24. 42. 9 where, however, the personal object follows the subject.

How instinctively the Roman read such prepositional objects as if they were subjects, may be seen in passages like 5. 6. 8 *ut exercitum Romanum non taedium longinquae oppugnationis, non vis hiemis ab urbe...amovere possit nec finem ullum alium belli quam victoriam noverit*. Here the change of subject at *noverit* (sc. *exercitus*) would be intolerable but for the fact that *exercitum Romanum* is read as subject at the outset.

For the prepositive object in such cases cp. 34. 12. 1 *consulem nocte, quae insecura est, anceps cura agitare*, and for the whole subject see Appendix A.

=*verecundia...maiestatis.*

The genitive is objective. Note how English “for” > Latin “of” and compare 34. 1. 5 “every road in the city” = *omnes vias urbis.*

=*singularum...maiestatis.*

The genitive *singularum* is prepositive because it contains the point; Cato respected individuals,

respect for...dignity

individual dignity

(I had no respect for such females  
collectively)

but not the whole crowd. This is made still clearer by the separation of *singularum* from *maiestatis*.

=magis...quam universarum.

The parenthetic method is not necessary in Latin. It suffices to say: "Had not respect for individuals rather than for the whole mass."

Notice the anticipatory position of *magis* and observe how *maiestatis et pudoris* lies ἀπὸ κενοῦ between *singularum* and *universarum*.

A double genitive (here *singularum...maiestatis*) should be avoided if any ambiguity is entailed.

=qui hic mos est?

At 6. 7. 3 we have the English order of the demonstrative (qui mos est hic?) but W. there says that the demonstrative between noun and interrogative (as here) is almost invariable in questions expressing astonishment.

The context gives *mos* a bad colour, i.e.=“bad habit”; just as in 21. 19. 9 *quae verecundia*=what want of modesty. See *iura*, 34. 3. 1.

=procurrendi.

Note how the dash is translated by a defining genitive.

=in publicum.

Observe the chiastic order: *obsidendi vias et viros...appellandi*.

—running out

into the public streets

Latin affects such devices in a series of parallel constructions, cp. Cic. *N. D.* 2. 98 quoted in Postgate's *Sermo Latinus*, p. 52, § 61.

Note also how the three gerundives are connected by *et*, and contrast the one "and" of English.  
= *istud ipsum suos quaeque domi rogare non potuistis?*

Notice first the pronominal case-relations all grouped together — *istud ipsum suos quaeque*. When a Roman hears these words he has got the gist of the whole sentence. To him it means: "as for this very thing her own people are the proper object (*suos* is objective case) for each woman."

Take a simple instance: *illum tu...accusas?* The Roman, hearing *illum tu*, knows by the case-endings, that "he" (*illum*) is the *object* of "your" (*tu*) action, and he needs no definite verb to make the situation intelligible. Hence the brevity of Roman proverbs, e.g. *sus Minervam* i.e. the pig does something to Minerva, as the case-endings show. English, in a catalogue of pictures, for instance, can say: "Minerva and the pig," but we should have to see the picture before we could tell whether Minerva suffered from the teaching of the pig or *vice versa*.

Sometimes a preposition makes

Could not each of you have made  
this very request to your own lords  
and in the home ?

such brevity possible to English as in “Coals to Newcastle.”

For Latin compare Cic. *Phil.* ii. 29. 74 *Tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito?* (sc. accipit?), and such instances as Cic. *Off.* 3. 22. 86 *hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit*, and *T. D.* 5. 39. 115 *Polyphemum Homerus...cum ariete colloquenter fecit.*

=*istud ipsum...rogare.*

The English noun “request” > Latin verb *rogare.*

The pronoun *istud* contains a sneer—“this precious request of yours.”

=*An.*

This use of *an* = *ἀρα μή, ἀρα οὐ*; is common in questions. Here we can readily supply *utrum* with the preceding question *istud...rogare non potuistis?*

But very often there is no preceding question, and *an* becomes merely a conventional particle with which to introduce a question.

=*in publico* despite *in publicum* § 9 ) ( variety of English. For the neuter adjective of 2nd Decl. type =*noun*, cp. *in privato* below and English “From the blue,” “Out of the wet.”

=*alienis*, despite *alienos* § 9 ) ( variety of English. The case of *alienis* is dat. of person interested or of person judging.

=*quamquam* = *καίτοι*.

made this very request

#### § 10. Or

in public

to strangers

And yet

even in the home...it would have been seemly for you to care nothing.

=ne domi quidem vos...curare decuit.

This is a striking instance of the Latin negative brought forward () the position of the negative in English.

For "it would have been seemly to care" = curare decuit, see Roby § 1520.

=si...matronas contineret pudor.

Observe the order of *matronas*, put early as logical subject. See on 34. 2. 8 nisi me verecundia... tenuisset.

Livy uses the noun *pudor* eleven times as subject to a transitive verb with a *personal* object. In five of these cases *pudor* precedes the object (2. 10. 9; 6. 24. 7; 21, 16. 2; 23. 18. 9; 39. 31. 9); and in six the object (as here) precedes *pudor* (2. 10. 6; 3. 63. 3; 9. 34. 22; 34. 2. 10 and 2. 45. 5 *multitudini...pudor pectora versare et ab intestinis avertere malis*, where *multitudini...pectora* = *multitudinem*). See also Appendix A.

Note *pudor* immediately following the verb. Livy is very fond of a single word (especially an iambus) after the verb, whether of the principal or the subordinate clause.

=sui iuris finibus.

Here *sui* (emphatic because prepositive) refers, as commonly, to the *object* of the verb in whose cause it stands. But *matronas*

if married women were restrained by modesty

within the bounds of their due rights

by its position is logical subject and the construction is more easy than usual.

For the construction with *continerere* see 34. 1. 5 on *contineri limine*. = *curare decuit*.

After the imperfect *contineret* one might have expected *decebat*; but, possibly, Livy is avoiding the verse rhythm— | ārē děc | ēbāt | at the end of the sentence.

The words *curare decuit* are an analysed form of *curavisses*, i.e. “one should have cared”—the apodosis of *si...contineret*. So *fecisset* (“he would have done”) may approach (1) “he could have done” and then be expressed by *facere potuit*, or (2) “he should have done” and then be expressed by *facere debuit*, *eum facere decuit*.

Similarly, approximate equivalents of *faceret* (“he would have been doing”) are *facere poterat* (“could have been doing”), *facere debebat*, *eum facere decebat* (“should have been doing”). See Roby, Part II. § 1520.

= *quae leges...rogarentur*.

English here could say either “are” or “were”; Latin can only say the latter in view of the past tenses *contineret* and *decuit*. English says: “Then Catiline showed how powerful is (or “was”) the influence of conscience,” but after the past tense “showed,” Latin can say only: *tum...Catili-*

what laws *are* passed

or rejected

§ 11. Our forefathers..., but  
we

transact...business

not...any business, even of a pri-  
vate nature

without the authority of a guar-  
dian

they were to be

*lina..., quanta conscientiae vis esset*  
(never sit), *ostendit* (Cic. *Cat.* 3. 5).  
See M. p. 338 § 383.

= *abrogarentur*. Here *ve* is synonymous with *que*. See 34. 1. 4 on “in support or opposition.”

= *maiores nostri...; nos...*

Note the adversative asyndeton of Latin. Greek would have *οι μὲν δὴ πατέρες... οἵμεις δέ.*

= *rem agere*.

For *res* see Index.

= *nullam, ne privatam quidem rem.*

An original negative (here *nullam*) is regularly emphasised by *ne—quidem*, where English more often says “even.” See 34. 1. 5 note (p. 38).

= *sine tutore auctore*.

i.e. English abstract (“auth-  
ority”) > Latin concrete (*auctore*).

For the sound cp. Cic. *Pro Sex. Rosc.* § 110 *isto hortatore,*  
*auctore, intercessore*.

It is just possible that in *tutore auctore* we have an old legal bi-  
membral asyndeton, cp. *ruta caesa*  
= “minerals and timber.” See M.  
§ 434.

=[*feminas... voluerunt... esse*] un-  
derstood. Latin merely supplies  
*voluerunt* with adversative asy-  
ndeton i.e. [they wished them to  
transact no business...], *but* wished  
them etc. Contrast the variety of  
English. See 34. 1. 5 note on  
“They besieged every road.”

of parents, brother, or husband

=parentium, fratrum, virorum.

No connectives in Latin )( English and see 34. 1. 4 on "and the Capitol."

=si diis placet.

This phrase is often equivalent to an exclamation of disgust, cp. English : "but we, *if you please...*!" See Donatus on Ter. *Eun.* 919, and compare Cic. *Pro Sex. Rosc.* § 102. The phrase is frequent in Livy cp. 4. 3. 9 ; 6. 40. 7 ; 34. 32. 17 ; 39. 28. 5, etc.

=et foro quoque...(immisceri).

Latin can wait for the verb ; English requires one immediately. The combination *et...quoque* = "and...also" appears first in Livy, and is not common. [Neither Caesar nor Sallust has it. It is read by some editors twice in Cicero, and appears once in Plautus. See Draeger, *Hist. Synt.* § 313, p. 33.]

=et contionibus et comitiis immisceri.

=quid...aliud...faciunt, quam...suadent?

Often, in this and similar phrases, the *facere* is omitted, as at 34. 46. 7 nihil aliud quam steterunt parati ad pugnandum=they *did* nothing but draw themselves up in readiness for battle. So in Greek *οὐδὲν ἀλλο η̄*=only.

For *suadent* see 34. 1. 4.

=tribunorum plebi.

For *plebi* see 34. 1. 2.

and to join in meetings and elections

§ 12. What are they doing...  
but supporting

of the tribunes

and voting

=quam...censem.

Latin loves such rhetorical anaphora, cp. 3. 32. 2 “a famine destructive to man and beast alike” = fames...foeda homini, foeda pecori.

§ 13. free rein

=frenos — from *frenum*, whose plural in prose is *freni*, whereas *frena* is mostly poetical.

=impotenti = Aristotle's *ἀκρατής*.

The adjectives *impotenti* and *indomito* are prepositive for emphasis; one does not give rein to a fiery and untamed steed.

=facturas.

Note the frequent (in Livy) omission of *esse* with the future infinitive.

At 4. 24. 4 we have *modum imponere*.

=licentiae.

Lit. “doing as you please” (*quodcumque licet* = whatever is open to one).

Observe the repetition of *licentia* in § 14 = “licence,” and 3. 1 = “wilfulness.” Contrast the variety of English.

=nisi = quod nisi.

i.e. an adversative asyndeton. See on 34. 1. 5 “They besieged every road.”

=vos.

The pronoun is inserted because emphatic.

=facietis.

Latin easily supplies *modum*. Some editors read *feceritis* (fut.).

that knows no control

will set

extravagance of liberty

§ 14. But unless

*you*

set such a limit

of the disabilities

imposed by custom or by law

under which women chafe

Liberty in all things

perf.). In any case a future is necessary, for an apodosis in future time must be supplied. In full the sentence would run: “unless you do it yourselves (there will be trouble, for) this is” etc.

=*eorum*.

A loose neuter pronoun or adjective will often translate the more specific expression in English. Compare 34. 3. 1 “with all these restraints” = *quibus omnibus constrictas* and 34. 3. 2 “privileges one by one” = *singula*.

Note the anticipatory position of *eorum* before *est*.

=*aut moribus aut legibus iniuncta*.

Latin almost always inserts the anticipatory “either.” English is not so formal. Note that *aut...* *aut* leaves us no other choice; it is a case of one or the other alternative. But *vel moribus vel legibus* would mean “custom or law or anything else.”

=*quae iniquo animo feminae... patiuntur*.

The words *iniquo animo* (ep. *aequo animo* = with equanimity) are more picturesque than the conventional *aegre*, *facile*, *pati*, *ferre*. They get stress by separation from *patiuntur*: women endure the burden, but under protest—they “kick against the goad.”

=*omnium rerum libertatem*.

Observe that there is no con-

nective. Cicero would, almost certainly have begun with *denique* = “in fine.”

The genitive *omnium rerum*, being prepositive, has stress: *universal* liberty is their aim.  
= *omnium rerum.*

For genitive of Latin to represent prepositional phrase of English, see on 34. 1. 5 “in the city” = *urbis.*

= *si vere dicere volumus.*

At 41. 23. 13 we find *si vere volumus dicere*, where *vere* separated from its verb *dicere* gains stress and represents “plain truth,” “the whole truth and nothing but the truth.”

= *desiderant.*

In such phrases as “It is licence which they desire,” “Licence is what they desire,” we see a cumbersome English method of expressing emphasis. Latin achieves the same result by order. Here *libertatem...licentiam* are brought to the front and separated from their verb by *si vere...volumus.*

*in all things*

to speak plain truth

is what they desire

## CHAPTER III

§ 1. if they carry this position

= si hoc expugnaverint.

A frequent metaphor. The object of *expugnare* is always some obstacle which you desire to overcome, an enemy whom you desire to dislodge, cp. 1. 58. 5 “He had stormed the citadel of a woman’s honour” = *expugnato dec̄re muliebri*; 6. 18. 2 “The plebs conceived hopes of being able to abolish usury” = *plebs spem cepit ...faenoris expugnandi*; 9. 26. 16 “They used every effort to close the commission” = *expugnare quaestiones omni ope adnisi sunt*.  
= *quid enim...non temptabunt?*

and...they will stop at nothing

A negative statement may be expressed both in Latin and Greek rhetoric by a question. Thus “No one, surely, would make such an admission” = *quis enim fateatur talia? ἀλλὰ τίς ἀν τά γε τοιαῦτα δύμολογοί;*  
= *recensete omnia muliebria iura.*

Review women’s rights and all the limitations....

Note the absence of connective in rhetoric.

by which...and through which

Here *iura* = “limited rights,” just as *mos* in 34. 2. 9 = “bad custom.”

= *quibus...per quaeque.*

For the “Livian variety” cp. Pref. § 9. “I would have each give his undivided attention to... the deeds of great men, to the qualities in war and peace which won the empire” = *ad illa mihi*

pro se quisque intendat animum... per quos viros quibusque artibus domi militiaeque partum imperium sit ; 2. 24. 5 per metum potius quam voluntate ; 2. 42. 10 nunc extis, nunc per aves.

For *per quaeque=et per quae* ep. 24. 24. 8 singula...quae per quosque agerentur...ante oculos posuit, and Cic. *De Off.* 1. 35. 126 ut probemur iis quibuscum apud quosque vivamus.

Before Livy *que* is never joined to a preposition, except where the same preposition has preceded, e.g. Cic. *Verr.* iv. 61. 115 in religione inque iis sacris.

=subiecerint viris.

The object *eas* is easily supplied out of *earum*\*.

Note *viris*—a single word after the verb, preferably an iambus. This is a favourite Livian order.

=quibus omnibus constrictas.

Here *quibus=sed tamen his*. The relative as a connective may =*et is*, or *sed is*, *is tamen*, *sed tamen is*.

Note that *quibus* is neuter. Cicero would, preferably, write *quibus rebus*, for, with him, the forms which might be masculine or neuter are almost always masculine.

The noun “restraints” >verb *constrictas* i.e. the abstract idea

\* Ussing reads *per quae eas*.

keep them in check.

§ 2. Furthermore  
privileges one by one

wrest from you

in the end allowing equality with  
men

is expressed concretely. For the loose neuter *quibus* representing the specific idea of English, see 34. 2. 14 on “of the disabilities” = *eorum*.

The participle *constrictas* is concessive as *vix tamen* shows.  
= *continērē pōtēstis*.

Observe the hexameter ending.  
Livy is guilty of it at times.  
= *quid?* So in Greek rhetoric  
τι γάρ; τι δέ;  
= *singula*.

For the loose neuter plural to represent the specific noun of English see on 34. 2. 14 “of the disabilities” = *eorum*.

The word *singula* is in *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* position between *carpere* and *extorquere*.  
= *extorquere*.

Latin leaves pronominal relations to be understood: English must insert the pronoun.  
= et aequari ad extremum viris patiemini.

Observe the variety of English. The sentence begins: “if you suffer them to pluck and to wrest,” and Latin, with its love of parallel construction, is content to continue: “and (suffer them) to be made equal to men in the end.” English, however, would find this monotonous, and shifts to the participle, varying “suffer” by “allowing.”

Note how the noun “equality”

think you that you will find them  
endurable?

> verb *aequari*. This verb is  
put early for stress.

=tolerabiles vobis eas fore cre-  
ditis?

The apodosis of *si...patiemini*  
is *fore*, as if Livy had written  
*tolerabiles vobis (num sic creditis?)*  
*eae erunt?*

Since *creditis* comes last, it  
probably has stress = “do you  
*really* believe?”; for verbs of  
saying, knowing, thinking, show-  
ing, etc. come early unless em-  
phatic.

The dative *vobis* is almost the  
so-called ethical dative. This is  
a particular case of the dative “of  
the person interested” i.e. “of the  
person whose *feelings* are inter-  
ested.” Thus “you will find the  
whole place ablaze”=tibi arde-  
bunt omnia.

=extemplo, simul...cooperint.

The “No” is translated by  
adversative asyndeton. The pre-  
vious question: “think you that  
you will find them...?”=“You will  
certainly not find them...”; then  
“but” is the natural connective,  
which is here expressed by the  
asyndeton.

For *extemplo, simul...cooperint,*  
...*erunt*, where *extemplo* has stress  
by separation from *erunt*, and  
*simul*, as so often, = *simul ac*, cp.  
23. 29. 14 *simul...inclinatam...*  
*aciem...videre, extemplo...cornua*  
*deseruere.*

§ 3. But, we are told

they take exception to a new measure directed against them

is the object of their protest

§ 4. Nay rather, they demand  
that

=at hercule.

This is the equivalent of *ἀλλὰ νὴ Δία*, and more picturesque than *at* or *at enim* in the same meaning.  
=ne quid novum in eas rogetur recusant.

The adjective *novum* probably has a touch also of “monstrous,” “unheard of,” as in Horace’s *nova monstra*. Remember that *novus* =“never before existent”)(*antiq[ue]us*=“existent in the past”; while *recens*=“newly existent”)(*vetus*=“existent from of old,” “long existent.”

Livy writes *in eas* not the normal *in se*, because the imaginary speaker, implied in *at hercule*, is giving *his* view of their protest. The independent form is “No new laws are to be made against *them*” not “...made against *us*.”

=deprecantur.

The words “is the object of” are translated by the objective case, and the noun “protest” >the verb.

Note that *iūs*=the whole body of enactments=*leges*.

=immo ut....

A simpler form of sentence would be *non iūs deprecantur, sed ut...legem abrogetis*. Then after *sed* a verb of positive meaning, e.g. *postulant*, must be supplied out of the negative *deprecantur*=*habere nolunt*. The idiom is com-

mon in Greek e.g. οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' (sc. ἔφη) ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν. So English, "No one laughs but cries on such occasions" i.e. "but every one cries"; cf. Plato, *Prot.* 323 D οὐδεὶς θυμοῦται...ἀλλὰ (sc. πάντες) ἐλεοῦσι.

The construction has hardly received the attention which it deserves in Latin. A striking instance is Livy 3. 19. 3 "no one of whom was inferior to Caeso in greatness of heart, and *all of whom* were superior to him because they showed a politic moderation" = quorum nemo Caesoni cedebat magnitudine animi, consilium et modum adhibendo...priores erant. Here there is adversative asyndeton before *consilium*, and we supply *sed omnes* out of the preceding *nemo*.

An easier case is 3. 48. 1 where after *sed* we supply *dicit* out of the preceding *negat*.

Other examples are Cic. *De Off.* 3. 2. 9, *De Fin.* 1. 51; Verg. *Aen.* 1. 674, 5; Lucr. 4. 611; Hor. *Sat.* 1. 1. 3; Tac. *Hist.* 2. 52 ad fin., and Livy 3. 37. 3.

=ut quam accepistis...legem,... hanc abrogetis.

English prefers the antecedent before the relative, but Latin affects, like Greek, the form: "Who steals my purse, (he) steals trash," qui crumenam meam furatur, is (hic) furatur scruta, οἵτις

that you should repeal a measure  
which...you have accepted

*ἀν τὸ ἐμὸν βαλλάντιον κλέψῃ, οὐτος  
κλέπτει ρῶπον.*

Here, owing to the lengthy clauses which intervene, the *ut* is repeated before *abrogetis*. W. quotes a large number of examples at 22. 11. 4.

=accepistis iussistis.

Note the bi-membral asyndeton, as often in parliamentary and legal phrases. See M. § 434.

The four consecutive words ending in *-is* (accepisti*s* iussisti*s* suffragi*i*s vestri*s*) are noticeable.

=(legem) quam usu tot annorum et experiendo comprobasti*s*.

English freely uses abstract nouns as subjects to transitive verbs: Latin, or, to be more exact, the Latin of examinations, avoids the construction (but see Appendix A) unless the object also is abstract or non-personal.

The English idiom may almost always be turned by making the subject ablative. Thus at 3. 62. 2 “The bravery of the soldiers won the victory” = *virtute militum victoria parta est*, where the logical subject, *virtute*, comes first, while the grammatical subject, *victoria*, takes a humble place.

Livy not seldom follows the English idiom in using an abstract subject to a transitive verb with a personal object, but in about 50 per cent. of the cases he brings forward the logical subject, cp. *Pref.* § 11 “I

accepted and enacted

(a measure) which the use and experience of so many years have stamped with your approval

stamped with your approval

am deceived by affection for the work”=me amor negotii...fallit.  
See Appendix A.

=comprobastis.

The noun “approval”>the verb. The metaphor “stamped with” is dead, and is neither deserving nor capable of reproduction in Latin.

=id est.

=ut...infirmetis.

Here “they ask” is mere English variety for the previous “they demand”: Latin needs no such device and easily supplies the original verb.

=ut unam tollendo legem...infirmetis.

The gerund *tollendo*=a Greek instrumental participle, e.g. *ἀπολέσαντες*.

Observe how *unam* has stress by separation, thus preparing us for the antithesis *ceteras*. Latin loves such artificial contrasts.

=nulla lex.

Observe there is no connective. Note the repetition of *lex*=“enactment,” after *legem*=“measure,” and *legem*=“law” in § 5. Contrast the variety of English.

=satis commoda.

Here *satis*=English “quite.”

=id modo quaeritur.

Note (1) the adversative asyndeton after preceding negative; (2) the anticipatory *id*; (3) how the noun “question”>a verb.

### § 5. But no enactment

acceptable

the only question raised is

"Does it benefit the majority?"

=*si maiori parti...prodest.*

Madvig, *Emend. Liv.* p. 495 reads *prosit*. But the indicative seems to be colloquial, cp. Ter. *Eun.* 3. 4. 7 *visam si domi est*, and see Roby § 1761. (Compare also Livy 3. 21. 4 *mirer...si vana vestra...auctoritas est.*)

Elsewhere, but always with the subjunctive, Livy uses *si = num* or *-ne* after verbs of asking, cp. 29. 25. 8 *quaesivit si*; 33. 35. 3 and 36. 33. 1 *percunctatus si*; 39. 50. 7 *quaesisse si*; 40. 49. 6 *quaesivit si*.

=*et in sumمام prodest.*

Note the variety of English "does it benefit?" "Is it...of advantage?" Latin is satisfied with one verb *prodest*.

=*si, quod cuique...officiet ius, id destruet..., quid attinebit...?*

An individual may be...offended by some legislation: is he therefore to pull it down...? If so, what is the good...?

First contrast the separate sentences of English with the formal subordination of Latin. For instance we write: "I am tired and therefore want to go": Latin says: *quod defessus sum, idcirco volo discedere*. An interesting case is 44. 37. 7 "The rising and setting of sun or moon happened regularly, and therefore they were not surprised...; so now, even though the light of the latter was withheld..., they need not count it a miracle" =*itaque QUEMADMODUM, quia certi solis lunaeque et ortus et occasus sint,...non mirarentur, ita ne ob-*

scurari quidem (lunam)...trahere in prodigium debere.

Next note that there is no connective before *si*. Observe too the relative *quod* picked up by the demonstrative *id*, and see 34. 3. 4 on “that you should repeal a measure which....”

Note also *ius*—a single word after the verb, as so often.

Further, since “is he to pull down” is expressed by the future, therefore the apodosis is future also, and Latin must write “what *will be* the good?”

Lastly English says: “If each is to pull down...the legislation which offends him,” i.e. “each” is placed in the principal clause, whereas Latin puts “each” in the subordinate clause. So we say: “Each came down by the nearest path,” but Latin says (22. 4. 6) milites qua cuique proximum fuit, decucurrerunt.

=quid attinebit universos rogare leges.

Community = *universos* = *cunctos* =  $\sigma\acute{u}\mu\pi\alpha\tau\alpha\varsigma$  = all taken together  
) ( the individual = *cuique*.

The verb *rogare* is early to prepare for the antithesis *abrogare*.  
=quas...abrogare, in quos latae sunt, possint.

The subject of *possint* is the antecedent of *in quos*, as if Livy had written: quas in quos latae sunt ii possint abrogare. But

what is the good of the community's passing laws

which can...be rescinded by those against whom they were directed

§ 6. why it is that

hysterically

into the public streets

all but invading forum and assembly

§ 7. Is it to redeem

*abrogare* is put early with stress to answer the preceding *rogare*.

Here *quas=tales ut* and the consecutive subjunctive follows.  
=quid sit propter quod.

Lit. "What it is on account of which." The *propter quod=tale ut*, "so serious that"—hence the consecutive subjunctive *procucur-rerint*.

Compounds of *curro* make the perfect *-curri* or *-cucurri*; but *suc-curro* makes *succurri* only, and *praecurro* only *praecucurri*.

=consternatae.

Greek would write ἐκεῖνο μέντοι βουλοίμην ἀν γιγνώσκειν διὰ τὶς ἐπτοημέναι ἐσ τὰς ὁδοὺς φέρονται αἱ γυναῖκες.

=in publicum.

See on 34. 2. 10. Here *in publicum* is put after the verb for emphasis.

=ac vix foro se et contione abstineant.

Note English variety—the change to a participle; Latin persists with the same form of sentence.

Livy usually omits *a* when *abstinere* is transitive (an exception is 34. 35. 10) and inserts *a* when *abstinere* is intransitive.

Note how *se* is in *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* position between *foro* and *contione*.

=ut...redimantur.

Latin order groups together

brothers

Far is and far for ever be

from our country

Yet, when such misfortune did  
come, you refused

early the important words. The first thing we hear is *captivi ab Hannibale*, i.e. “Is it a case of prisoners of war and Hannibal?” = *fratres earum*.

The point of view is Cato’s; otherwise in a final clause we should require *sui* (nom. pl.) with *fratres*. Compare *eas* in § 3.

= *procul abest absitque semper*.

Observe there is no connective.  
= *rei publicae*.

Like *civitas*, the word suggests an ordered community: *patria* would have been merely emotional, as in “King and country.”

= *sed tamen, cum fuit, negastis*.

Observe *fuit* for the normal *erat*. Ordinarily when the principal clause is past, we get in the subordinate clause (1) past imperfect (imperfect) if the action or state is contemporaneous with the action or state of the principal clause, (2) past perfect (pluperfect) if the action or state is antecedent to the action or state of the principal clause.

The great exceptions are (1) the aorist perfect after *ut* and *ubi* (=when), *antequam*, *priusquam*, *postquam*, *cum primum*, *ut primum*, *simul ac*, *dum* (=until); (2) the fact that, when the *cum* clause follows the principal (*cum* = *et eodem tempore*), any tense of the indicative required by the context may occur. Thus there is nothing

out of the way in the following nine cases quoted by W. viz. 5. 49. 8. 5. 52. 3. 6. 8. 6. 8. 33. 10. 9. 34. 9. 10. 8. 3. 34. 31. 15. 44. 22. 2. 45. 39. 1.

Livy, however, has a considerable number of instances of the aorist perfect with *cum* = "at the time when" or = *cum primum*. I have noted the following: 1. 41. 7. 2. 40. 7. 2. 51. 1. 3. 14. 4. 4. 44. 10. 4. 60. 8. 6. 20. 4. 21. 39. 4. 23. 20. 5. 23. 49. 5. 29. 37. 8 (Madvig emends), 29. 37. 10. 34. 5. 10. 34. 16. 7. 39. 38. 1. 42. 66. 1. 45. 12. 10 (two cases, one of which Madv. emends), 45. 34. 10. Compare Cic. *De Or.* 2. 59. 242 *cum dixit... risimus*.

These are genuine cases; but we must distinguish those where the *cum* clause or relative clause bears no time relation to the principal clause, and is, in fact, a mere date, as it were, or description in a parenthesis, cp. 1. 25. 8. 7. 16. 2. 8. 8. 1. 9. 25. 2. 21. 48. 7. 22. 14. 12. 23. 19. 17. 23. 15. 5. 24. 16. 19. 25. 38. 11. 45. 38. 4. 45. 41. 5.

A few relative clauses are found where the aorist perfect occurs for the normal imperfect or pluperfect, cp. 1. 49. 7 *cum quibus voluit... societates fecit*; 8. 17. 4 *quia pestilentia insecura est... res ad interregnum rediit*; 9. 38. 3 *quae superfuit cladi... multitudo ad naves compulsa est*

(but in 8. 11. 5 we have the normal *superfuerant*) ; 22. 4. 6 qui ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit, decurserunt ; 35. 30. 10 Lacedaemonii, quoad lucis superfuit quidquam,... recipiebant se. At 25. 29. 9 the reading is doubtful.

For other anomalies see W. on 1. 1. 1 and Appendix B.  
=negasti<sup>s</sup> hoc.

The neuter *hoc* translates the specific noun of English.  
=piis precibus earum.

The words *pius*, *pietas* etc. used of wives and children imply loyal and dutiful affection ; used of the citizen they imply what we call patriotism.

Observe how the sentence is grammatically complete at *negasti*=you refused. The result is that the remaining words gain stress—"even this—to dutiful prayers—of women like those." The whole is a crescendo. The women of to-day (Cato suggests) make a trivial request; they are neither loyal nor dutiful. Livy writes *piis precibus earum* for the normal *piis earum precibus* in order that *earum* (the women of the past) may re-echo the *earum* of the previous sentence (the women of Cato's day). Compare 34. 1. 6 augebatur haec frequentia mulierum in dies.

=at=at enim =ἀλλὰ νὴ Δια= "but it may be said."

refused this boon

to their prayers of love and  
patriotism

§ 8. But perhaps

it is not love or anxiety

=non pietas nec sollicitudo.

anxiety for their dear ones

Note *non...nec* = *oū...oūðē*.

=sollicitudo pro suis.

it is not love...that has gathered  
them

For the prepositional phrase  
qualifying a noun see note on  
34. 1. 5 *aditusque in forum*.

=non pietas...congregavit eas.

Latin has no such cumbersome  
method of expressing emphasis as  
“it is not love...that.”

Note the bold personification of  
*pietas...sollicitudo...religio* made  
subjects to a transitive verb with  
a personal object. Livy so uses  
*religio* 12 times and in 8 of these  
instances the object is brought  
forward to occupy the place of  
the subject. See note on 34. 2. 8  
*nisi me verecundia...tenuisset* and  
Appendix A.

Observe *ēās*: a single word  
after the verb, especially an iam-  
bus, is a favourite order with  
Livy.

=venientem, i.e. the noun > verb.

=a Pessinunte *ex Phrygia*.

So “to Rome in Italy” = *Romam*  
*in Italiam*.

This cult of Cybele was introduced  
into Rome in b.c. 205, in  
obedience to an injunction contained  
in the Sibylline Books.

=quid?

The words “No? Then,” need  
no representation in Latin.

=quid...praetenditur.

The noun “plea” is represented  
by the neuter pronoun + the verb.

on Her way  
from Pessinus *in Phrygia*

No? Then what...?

what...plea...is put forward to  
excuse

what honourable plea, honourable  
at least in word

of our women

§ 9. The reply comes

We wish to glitter

every day, festival or no festival

Lit. "What is stretched as a cover  
in front of."

=quid honestum dictu saltem.

Note the "postpositive" ad-  
verb. Thus *saltem* acquires stress,  
i.e. in word at any rate, if not in  
deed and fact,  $\lambda\circ\gamma\varphi\ \mu\epsilon\nu$  ( $\omega\kappa\ \check{\epsilon}\rho\gamma\varphi\ \delta\epsilon$ ).

For *dictu* see 34. 1. 1 *parva*  
*dictu*. Observe that *honestus*=  
honourable) (*probus*=honest.

=muliebri.

Note the emphatic separation  
from *seditioni* and how *muliebri*  
comes last—*seditioni praetenditur*  
*muliebri*. Sedition (*στάσις*) is the  
business of men (*virilis*), not of  
women.

Such adjectives as *muliebris*,  
*puerilis*, *virilis*, *hostilis*, generically  
used, are common at all  
periods of Latin, where we say  
"of a woman," "of a boy," "of  
a man," "of an enemy."  
=inquit.

For this *inquit* with obscure  
subject cp. 6. 40. 8 and *passim*;  
and compare *aiebat* at 34. 7. 5.  
=ut...*fulgamus*.

Weissenborn supplies *procucur-*  
*rimus* out of § 6. May we not  
supply *oramus*, or the like, out of  
*quid...praetenditur*? Note the ar-  
chaic *fulgēre*. The ablatives *auro*  
and *purpura* are ablatives of the  
means.

=festis profestisque diebus.

The adjective *profestis* (=non-  
festival) is formed on the analogy

to ride...to be carried...

of *profanus* (=non-sacred, lit. "in front of the *fanum*" = ὄστος).

=ut...vectemur.

English requires a verb early and repeats the idea with meaningless variation: one verb suffices in Latin. The word *vectari* is a frequentative of *vehere* and therefore = "be continually carried." So *gerere* = "to bear": *gestare* = "to wear."

=velut triumphantes.

The noun of English>verb of Latin. Cicero and Caesar use only *ut* and *quasi* with participles: Livy introduces *velut* and *tamquam* (ώς, ὡσπερ), as well as *quippe*, *utpote* (ώς, ἄτε + causal participle), and *quanquam* (καὶ, καίπερ + concessive participle).

=de lege.

=et...suffragiis vestris.

Latin either inserts the connective, as here, or rhetorically repeats the *de*.

=captis et erexit.

Note the elaborate chiasmus—*delege victa...et...erexit suffragiis.*  
=ne ullus modus...sit.

The more florid rhetoric of Cicero would require: *illud denique oramus et obsecramus ne....*  
=ne luxuria (sit).

Observe the rhetorical repetition of *ne*. In strictness *luxuria* = "tendency to indulgence," while *luxus* = "the indulgence itself." See Livy, *Pref.* §§ 11, 12.

as if in triumph

over a law  
over your votes

taken captive out of your hands

In fine, we ask that no limit should  
be set

or to voluptuousness

## CHAPTER IV

§ 1. You have often heard me complain about the expenses of women

=saepe me querentem de feminaram...sumptibus audistis.

Observe the prepositive genitive: its stress tells us that an antithesis (*virorum*) is coming. A Roman would read it as if it ran: “complain about women...and their expenses.”

=saepe de virorum...sumptibus.

Note the rhetorical repetition of *saepe de* (the variety of English: “and...no less.”

=...que.

Latin has another “and” (*que*), but “and’s” are growing monotonous in English (we have not the same choice—*et, atque, que*), and a rhetorical repetition of “You have often heard me” with *variety* of “say that” for “complain that” is less tedious to us.

=diversis...duobus vitiis...civitatem laborare.

A Roman, in reading this, would scarcely fail to supply *de* with *diversis...vitiis*; then on reaching *civitatem laborare* he would, as it were, supply the plain causal ablative with *laborare*.

The interesting word is “opposite” (sc. but equally fatal); hence *diversis* is prepositive. Livy

and of men no less

§ 2. you have often heard me say that...

two opposite vices...are endangering the state

curses which

have proved the ruin of

§ 3. And this is what frightens me; for the happier...our country...—the more do I dread the situation, and fear that...

mentions the same two vices in *Pref.* § 11.

=quae pestes.

Latin draws the antecedent into the relative clause, as regularly in such expressions as “all of whom he killed” = *quos omnes necavit*.

=everterunt.

The noun of English > verb of Latin. Greek would use the aorist — *πολλάκις ἤδη ἀπώλεσαν*.

=haec ego, quo melior...fortuna rei publicae est...eo plus horreo, ne....

Here Latin begins with case relations grouped together. (This is especially common with pronouns.)

The words *haec ego* at once tell us that we are concerned with these modern (*haec*) vices (for *haec* cp. *Pref.* § 9, *haec tempora* = “these modern days”), that they are the objects of ego’s solicitous attention. Latin requires nothing more: the verb can wait. English, however, must have a verb at once.

Livy begins as if he were going to write *haec ego...horreo*, but the long parenthesis has suggested new thoughts. Cato’s mind is now full of the imperial expansion which has introduced *haec vitia*; and imperial expansion with its evil consequences (*illae res*) causes the addition of the subordinate clause *ne illae...res nos ceperint*. Thus

the happier...our country

*haec* acquires a new colour and means “the situation in general.” The specific noun of English (“situation”) is represented by the loose neuter plural of Latin.

=*quo melior...fortuna rei publicae est.*

Lit. “by what measure the fortune of the state is better.” The relative *quo* is an ablative of measure of difference and, later on, is picked up by *eo*.

In such phrases we often omit the copula, either in the first clause only (as here) or in both. Latin can omit the copula if it is common to both clauses, e.g. “The more, the merrier” = *quo plures, eo hilariores*.

The English “the” in such comparative phrases is the old instrumental case of the article.  
= *imperiumque (in dies) crescit.*

Thus, as so often, the noun (“increase”) > verb, and the adjective (“daily”) > adverb.

The comparative idea lurks in *crescit = maius fit*, and Livy’s Latin is succinct for *quōque maius in dies fit imperium*.

In Latin the whole runs more freely with *in dies* in the first sentence, close to the comparatives *melior laetiorque*; then *in dies* is easily supplied with *crescit*.

Remember that *in dies* almost always occurs with comparative notions )( *cotidie*. The phrase *in*

and the greater the daily increase  
of our empire

already

Asia Minor

both richly stored with every incentive to voluptuousness

every

incentive to voluptuousness

*dies*=*in singulos dies*, i.e. for each day. Compare *in praesens* (for the present) and *in singulos annos*=yearly (Cic. *Att.* 6. 3. 5).  
=et iam.

We have only one word for “and”: Latin has *et*, *que*, *atque*, and can conceal monotony under *nec* and *neve*. Except for such monotony, English here could say “and,” in the sense of “indeed.”

=Asiam.

=omnibus libidinum illecebris repletas.

Observe that these words *follow* the verb and thereby have emphasis: the sentence is *constructionally complete at transcendimus*, and anything that follows gains stress.

=omnibus.

Possibly = *παντοῖος* = *omnis generis*—a not uncommon sense of *omnis*. So Greek sometimes uses *πᾶς* for *παντοῖος* as in Herodotus 1. 50. 2, 4. 88. 3, and 9. 81. 14. Compare too 1 *Tim.* 6. 10, *ρίζα γὰρ πάντων τῶν κακῶν ἔστιν ἡ φιλαργυρία*.

=libidinum illecebris.

For the genitive, see 34. 1. 5 on “in the city”=urbis.

Note the order (1) adjective *omnibus*, (2) complement *libidinum*, (3) noun *illecebris*. The position of (2) is invariable; but (1) and (3) may interchange. Contrast English order.

voluptuousness

=libidinum.

nay, our hands covet the treasures  
of eastern potentates

For the plural=instances of  
luxuriousness, see 34. I. 1 on  
*studii* (p. 29).

=et regias etiam adtrectamus  
gazas.

Note the emphatic order of  
*regias*, prepositive and separated  
from its noun.

The words *rex*, *regnum*, *regius*  
are words of abomination to the  
republican Roman, and suggest  
the luxurious despots of the  
East ruling over servile subjects.  
Observe *gazas*, a single word after  
the verb. Cicero uses *gaza* in  
the singular only. The word is  
Persian.

Draeger, *Hist. Synt.* p. 32, § 313,  
quotes seven instances of *et...etiam*  
in Livy. This passage should be  
added. In Cicero *et...etiam* is not  
infrequent.

=haec ego...eo plus horreo.

Two verbs are necessary in  
English, but, as explained above,  
Latin, after the long parenthesis,  
easily inserts the new subject *res*.

=illae...res.

For *res* see Index.

=ne illae magis res nos ceperint  
quam nos illas.

Observe the anticipatory order  
of *magis*. So frequently *plus...*  
*quam*, *potius...quam* etc.

Livy uses *res* as subject to  
a transitive verb with a *personal*  
object 52 times, with a *non-per-*

the more do I dread the situation,  
and fear that

our acquisitions

have mastered us, not we them

*sonal object* 113 times. See Appendix A.

For the expression cp. Hamberton, *Human Intercourse*, p. 135. “The big English house...masters its master, it possesses its nominal possessor.”

=...*mihi credite*.

Livy, like Cicero, writes *mihi crede*, *mihi credite*, not *crede mihi*, *credite mihi*.

=*signa*.

I.e. statues, etc. There is a play on *signa inferre*=to advance the standards.

=*infesta...signa...illata sunt*.

Note the stress on *infesta*, prepositive and separated. These are not innocent *signa* (statues) but inimical, ready for hostile action, *signa* that are standards.

The adjective *infestus* is usually employed of things: *infensus* of feelings. Thus *infesto telo*=“with lance in rest”; *infesto agmine*=“in marching order” (as when an army passes through an enemy’s territory).

In l. 7. 6 *ex loco infesto* a place is *infestus*, as we should say “uncanny,” “infested with dangers.”

=*ab Syracusis*.

The preposition is normal where, as here, the sense is “from the place and its neighbourhood.”

=*huic urbi*.

These words, coming last, have

§ 4. Believe me

art treasures

have come like an invading army

from Syracuse

against our city

full of praise and admiration

stress. The standards have been advanced and against *us*.

=laudantis mirantisque.

The English nouns > verbs. So below “full of mockery” = ridentis. Note the termination *i-s* for *-es*, usually for the accusative only.

=Corinthi et Athenarum (ornamenta).

Note the prepositive genitives to prepare us for the chiastic antithesis—(*antefixa*)...*deorum Romanorum*, which is put outside *antefixa fictilia* (see 34. 4. 3 on *omnibus libidinum illecebris*) to remind us of *Corinthi et Athenarum*.

=*antefixa* (sc. *tectis templorum* or the like).

Latin often uses participles with the indirect object to be supplied.

The word *antefixus* only occurs as a participle.

=ego hos malo propitios deos.

Observe the crowding of case-relations early—*ego hos* (cp. *ego haec* in the previous section). Indeed the sentence is constructionally complete at *malo*, and thus the prepositive *propitios* gets a double stress. The resulting effect is: “I prefer these, because they bring blessing (and not harm) and because they are gods (not mere works of art).”

Note that *ego* is inserted = “I, whatever others may do.”

The word *propitius* is derived

of Corinth and of Athens

on the temple pediments

§ 5. But, for myself, I prefer these gods and their blessing

and I trust that they will grant it, if only

we suffer

to remain in their old homes

§ 6. Within the memory of our fathers

the envoy Cineas was employed by Pyrrhus in an attempt

from the art of the *auspices*. Its root is *pro + πέτεσθαι* = “belonging to a forward-flying bird”; hence “favourable as an omen.”

= et ita spero futuros (sc. propitios) si....

Observe *ita* anticipatory of *si* = “on this condition...namely if.”

= patiemur.

The principal clause is future; therefore the subordinate clause must be future also—simple future (as here) if the action of the clauses be contemporaneous: perfect future, if the action of the subordinate clause is antecedent to that of the principal clause.  
= in suis manere sedibus.

Note the stress on *suis* prepositive and separated from its noun. Here *suis* refers to the subject of *manere* (i.e. *eos* understood) or, if we care to put it so, to the object of *patiemur*, viz. *eos*. Compare 4. 33. 5 suis flammis delete Fidenas.

= patrum nostrorum memoria, i.e. in B.C. 280. The genitive precedes because *patrum* is practically subject, as if “our fathers remember how....”

The ablative *memoria* is quasi-temporal, equivalent to “in the time of.”

= per legatum Cineam Pyrrhus... temptavit.

Here *per* expresses the agent,

in an attempt to bribe

cp. δι' ἀγγέλον. Cineas was sent to Rome B.C. 280.

=...donis temptavit.

The noun "attempt" > verb.  
For the phrase cp. χρήμαστι, δώροις ξπειθε (conative imperfect = tried to win over by bribes).

=non virorum modo sed etiam mulierum animos.

Note the insertion of *animos*. This word is extremely common in Latin, but foreign to our idiom. Compare *Pref.* § 5 "to divert a writer from the path of truth" = scribentis *animum*...flectere a vero, where, as here, the genitive precedes, because the person is really meant, not merely his mind.

=nondum lex Oppia...lata erat.

Observe the adverb *nondum* put first with great emphasis: its normal position would be immediately before *lata erat*.

=tamen nulla.

The conjunction *tamen* comes first, if qualifying the whole sentence, but second, if qualifying a single word.

Note that *nulla* provides a feminine for *nemo*, cp. 34. 7. 5.

=accepit.

The object *dona* is readily supplied. Compare on *antefixa* § 5 above.

=quam causam fuisse censem?

Latin omits "and," and does not make "think you" parenthetic. In the *first person* such paren-

The Oppian law had not yet been passed

for all that, not one woman

accepted a bribe

§ 7. And what, think you, was the reason?

The same reason which

which led our ancestors to make  
no legal provision in the matter

make...legal provision

there existed no luxuriousness

thetic expressions as *inquam, credo, ut opinor*, etc. are common enough.  
= *eadem fuit quae....*

Latin repeats the verb, as in  
answering any question, e.g. "Are  
you coming?" "Yes" = *venisne?*  
*venio.*

= *quae maioribus nostris nihil de  
hac re lege sanciundi.*

Lit. "(the reason) which was  
(*fuit* is readily supplied) to our  
ancestors of enacting *nothing* (em-  
phatic by separation from *sanci-  
undi*) by law."

The personification "a reason  
which led our ancestors" is not  
too bold for Livy; for at 10. 18. 11  
we have *quae te causa, ut provincia  
tua excederes, induxit?*

We say "reason for enacting":  
Latin says "reason of enacting."  
See 34. 1. 5 on "in the city" = *urbis.*  
= *lege sanciundi.*

The adjective "legal" > quasi-  
adverb *lege*, and the noun "pro-  
vision" > verb *sanciundi*. Note the  
archaic gerund form *-iundi*, for  
*-iendi*. This is mainly confined  
to verbs in *-io*.

= *nulla erat luxuria.*

There is stress on *nulla* by  
separation. The adjective *nullus*  
is equal to a strong negative, as  
often in Cicero.

The imperfect *erat* expresses a  
continuous state. Above we have  
*fuit* with *eadem*, where the re-  
ference is to a single event.

(luxuriousness) to be curbed

=quae coercentur.

The subjunctive is allied to the jussive (future in the past). In primary time we can say: nulla est luxuria quae coercentur = “which is to be, must be, ought to be curbed.” So *faciat* = “he is to do” = “he ought to do,” “he should do.”

=ante...quam remedia eorum (sc. cognita esse).

Note the anticipatory order of *ante*; and observe that Latin supplies the same verb. Contrast the variety of English—“diagnose”—“can know.”

=natae sunt.

This is a present perfect—*γεγόνασι* not *γίγνονται*, “are in existence” not “are coming into existence (*nascuntur*).” Here Livy follows Cicero’s practice of preferring past consecution *facerent* after any sort of perfect.

= prius...quam leges quae iis modum facerent.

Notice again the anticipatory order of *prius*, like *ante* above. Also observe the Livian variety *prius* for *ante*, and *iis modum facerent* for *eas coegerent*.

=modum facerent.

Thus “are to limit” > “were to limit,” because, as above pointed out, *natae sunt*, though a perfect present, is followed, according to Cicero’s usage, by a past consecu-

come into existence

before the laws which are to limit them

are to limit

§ 9. What called forth the Licinian law

with its restriction of 500 acres

inordinate  
passion *for* enlarging estates

tion. For *lex* as subject to a transitive verb, see 4. 13.

=quid legem Liciniam evocavit...?

This law was carried b.c. 367, and one of its provisions was that no citizen should occupy more than 500 iugera of public land.  
=de quingentis iugeribus.

These words come as an after-thought: the sentence is constructionally complete at *excitavit*. The effect is like: "What called forth the Licinian law—I mean touching 500 acres?"; for the Lex Licinia had many other provisions.

=*ingens*.

=*cupido agros continuandi*.

For "passion *for*" = "passion of" see 34. 1. 5 on "in the city" = *urbis*.

Livy has *cupido* ten times subject to a transitive verb. The object is personal in seven of these ten cases. See Appendix A.

Cicero uses *cupido* only in the sense of Cupid. He would write *cupiditas, desiderium, studium*.

Note the order: the object *agros* between the noun *cupido* and the gerund. This is normal.

Just as *continui montes* = "an unbroken chain of mountains," so *agros continuare* = "to form an unbroken series of estates." These estates were called *latifundia* and were worked by slave-gangs. Thus the small owner was driven out of the country into the towns.

against gifts and presents

=de donis et muneribus.

The Lex Cincia of B.C. 204 forbade *patroni* to accept fees or gifts for defending their *clientes* in the courts.

pensioners and dependents

=vectigalis iam et stipendiaria.

The adjectives are prepositive because predicative and emphatic.

Note the *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* position of *iam*.

the plebs had...commenced to be...  
(dependents) of the senate

=plebs esse senatui cooperat.

Note the separation of *esse* from *cooperat*: it helps to emphasise the antithesis *plebs* and *senatus*.

Properly speaking *coepi* is a perfect present = “I have begun” (*incipio* = “I am beginning,” but it is also used as an (Aorist) perfect = “I began.”)

Observe *itaque*—the first formal connective in this chapter. Such want of connectives is frequent in rhetoric, but not in narrative, save in the very short sentence style.

=aliam ullam.

Unusual for *ullam aliam*. *Ullus* is the adjective of *quisquam* and provides its feminine.

=aliam ullam tum legem desideratam esse.

Note the anticipatory *tum* (anticipating *cum* of *cum...accipiebant*) and its emphatic position. No law was wanted *in those days*.

=quae modum...faceret.

The relative *quae* = *ut* (in order

## § 10.

any other

any other law was wanted

to limit

when

refused to accept

freely given, nay thrust upon them

that) + *eā*. For *lex* subject to a transitive verb see 34. 4. 13.

= *cum*. For this *cum* = “in that” = *quod* with the indicative, cp. 21. 18. 4 *praeceps vestra...et prior legatio fuit, cum Hannibalem... deposcebat* = “Your previous embassy showed no less hastiness in demanding Hannibal for punishment.”

= *non accipiebant*.

Lit. “were not for accepting”—a conative imperfect. Greek, as so often with a negative would here use the imperfect cp. *οὐκ εἴα, οὐκ ἡξίου, οὐκ ἔθελε, οὐκ ἐπειθε κ.τ.λ.*  
= *data et oblatu ultro*.

The *et* seems to be corrective or explanatory = “given, that is to say, offered freely.” For this *et* see W. on 3. 1. 3 *possessores et magna pars patrum*.

It is just possible that *data* might = “given at the request of husbands,” who were thus indirectly bribed. Contrast *oblatum* = “freely offered without suggestion (*ultro*).” Compare Cic. *Verr.* 1. 1. 1 *divinitus datum atque oblatum* = “given by heaven (in answer to our prayers), nay thrust upon us (whether we wished it or not).”

For the emphatic postpositive *ultro* cp. 1. 17. 8 *offerendum ultro rati*; and for *ultro* emphatic by separation cp. 40. 23. 1 *in omnia ultro suam obferens operam*.

§ 11. But, to-day, if

had Cineas gone the round of the city with his bribes

in the public streets

to receive them

§ 12. Indeed  
I cannot find even the ground

ground for desires

The neuter *data* referring to *aurum et purpuram* is normal. See M. § 214 b.

=si nunc.

The adversative asyndeton is more emphatic than the normal *quod si*, *sin*.

=si...cum illis donis Cineas urbem circumiret.

The imperfect *circumiret* = “had been going round” )( *circumisset* = “had gone round.”

The words *cum illis donis* are brought to the front because the bribes are more important than the briber: they go the rounds quite as much as Cineas and are practically subject.

=in publico.

See 34. 2. 10 on *in publico*. It is *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* with *stantis* and *ivenisset*.

=quae acciperent.

quae=ut (in order that) eae.

=atque=yes and.

=ego...ne causam quidem...inire possum.

Note *ego* inserted for emphasis  
= *εγωγε* or *εγὼ μέν*, whatever others may do.

Latin writes: “not even the ground can I find,” i.e. the negative is brought forward. So “even then he did not deceive the enemy”  
=ne tum quidem fefellit hostes.  
=cupiditatium...causam.

See 34. 1. 5 “in the city”  
=urbis.

or the motive

=aut rationem.

Here *ratio* = origin, rationale. The phrase *rationem inire* = “to give an account of, to account for” is not uncommon, but with *causam* we should expect *invenire*.

The use of *aut* to carry on a preceding negative is found first in Cicero, but becomes more common later, cp. Liv. 3. 16. 4 nemo tribunos aut plebem timebat. (Gild. and Lodge, § 493. 3.)

= nam ut (+ subjunctive concessive)...sic.

Note the connective.

=quod alii liceat, tibi non licere.

Here *tibi* is the ideal second person = “one” =  $\tau\iota\nu\iota$ .

The phrase *non licere* =  $\tau\dot{\alpha}\mu\dot{\eta}$   $\epsilon\xi\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha$  = “the fact that it is not lawful.” Out of *quod* we supply *id* as subject to *licere*: lit. “what is lawful for another, the fact that this (*id* accusative) is not lawful for one (*tibi*) brings vexation.”

The subjunctive *liceat* is due to attraction; it stands within a subjunctive clause *ut...habeat*.

= aliquid...indignationis habeat  
=  $\alpha\gamma\alpha\pi\alpha\kappa\tau\eta\sigma\iota\omega\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota$  (where  $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota$  = “involves”).

The infinitive *non licere* is here subject to a *transitive* verb. This is rare. There are in Livy five cases with *fallere* (always accompanied by a negative), e.g. 31. 33. 8 neutros fallit...hostes

Granting that...still

the denial of what is lawful for one's neighbour

brings with it some...feeling of... vexation

appropinquare. Add 5. 2. 3; 30. 31. 1; 33. 47. 9; 40. 21. 7. [Compare 31. 25. 8 non fefellit Achaeos quo spectasset tam benigna pollicitatio.]

Less striking is 45. 5. 11 subiit extemplo animum, in se nimirum receptam labem, quae Evandri fuisset; but 40. 21. 8 *ne invitum (se) pārēre* ( $\tauὸ\ \alphaκων\ γε\ πειθεσθαι$ ) suspicionem faceret is very bold.

Other concealed infinitives, subjects to *transitive* verbs, are *auditum* 27. 45. 4; 28. 26. 7; *pronuntiatum* 4. 59. 7; *nuntiatum* 27. 37. 5; *temptatum* 7. 22. 1; *non perlitatum* 7. 8. 5; *cautum* 4. 16. 4.

Very similar are such cases as 1. 55. 4 non motam Termini sedem...firma cuncta portendere, and 30. 38. 12 laetitiam populo... addidit sedes sua sollemni spectaculo redditia, etc.

=pudoris.

=indignationis.

=aliquid aut pudoris aut indignationis.

Note the anticipatory *aut* before *pudoris* )( the one “or” of English.

=aequato omnium cultu.

Note the normal order: attribute (*aequato*), complement (*omnium*), noun (*cultu*). The first and third may interchange.

=quid unaquaeque vestrum vereatur ne in se conspiciantur?

feeling of shame  
feeling of vexation  
some...feeling of shame or vexation

when fashions are the same for all

wherein need each one of you ladies fear to be made conspicuous?

Lit. "What does each...fear lest it may be seen conspicuously in her case?" For *vestrum* see 34. 2. 1 on *quisque nostrum*.

Evidently the meeting is in the open forum, and the ladies are listeners.

### § 13. The lowest shame

=*pessimus quidem pudor*.

Observe *quidem* =  $\mu\epsilon\nu$  answered by *sed* =  $\delta\epsilon$ .

Livy is perhaps the first to represent  $\mu\epsilon\nu$  regularly in this way, attaching the *quidem* to *any part of speech*.

Pre-Livian Latin expressed antitheses by order and asyndeton, e.g. "The citizens left, but the soldiers remained" = *cives abeunt, milites manent* or (by chiasmus) *manent milites*; but Livy would also write: *cives quidem abeunt, milites autem (milites vero, sed milites) manent*.

Cicero does, at times, use *quidem* with the first clause, but always attaches the *quidem* to a pronoun. Here he might write *pessimus ille quidem pudor est*. See M. § 489 b.

=*est* (sc. *pudor*) *vel parsimoniae vel paupertatis*.

Note the anticipatory *vel* before *paupertatis* )( the one "or" of English.

The word *paupertas* merely = restricted means )( *egestas* = poverty.

is shame of thrift or humble circumstances

both forms of shame

=*utrumque*.

The neuter is used referring to two inanimate things. The plural *utraque* would mean "each of two sets of things."

Note the emphatic position of *utrumque*—the object before the subject.

Livy has *lex* subject to a transitive verb 29 times. In 26 of these cases the object is expressed. In 9 only is the object personal. Compare 34. 4. 8, 4. 10, 4. 18, 6. 10, 7. 11. See Appendix A.

=*cum*, with the indicative, as always when the *cum* clause follows the principal. Here *cum* nearly = *quod* = in that.

Cicero confines this *cum* (=in that) to present tenses. Both he and Livy use *dum* in much the same way.

For *cum* cp. 34. 4. 17 *cum...* *videbit*. See also W. on Liv. 8. 33. 10.

= "hanc" *inquit* "ipsam..." *illa locuples*.

The position of *illa locuples* is so strange that one is tempted to bracket it as a gloss. The subject of *inquit* may be vague as at 34. 3. 9.

Such an expression as "It is just this equality which..." is merely an English idiom by which to stress "this." Latin achieves the effect by *order*, and puts *hanc*

when

§ 14. "But," says our wealthy lady, "it is just this...that"

Why may I not attract attention...?

by a blaze of gold

Why should the poor circumstances...find concealment ?

under this pretext of a law

making it seem that...they might have had

first, separating it from *ipsam* by *inquit*.

=*cur non...conspicior* ?

Observe the position of *non*. The order *cur insignis auro...non conspicior* ? would mean: "Why, when I am a blaze of gold,...am I not to be looked at?" The negative in Livy's order does, as it were, double duty, as if "Why am I not a blaze of gold, and therefore not looked at?"

In indignant questions, we often have the indicative, rather than the deliberative subjunctive. See Roby § 1611, and contrast § 1610.

=*insignis* (sc. *o<sup>v</sup>ra*) *auro*.

Lit. "(being) distinguished by gold."

=*cur paupertas...latet* ?

For the indicative cp. *conspicior* above; and for *paupertas* see on 34. 4. 13.

=*sub hac legis specie*.

For order see 34. 4. 12 *aequato omnium cultu*. Probably *hac=tali*.

=*ut...habituae...fuisse videantur*.

Lit. "so that they seem to have been going to have."

This is a somewhat complicated piece of syntax. First take a simple instance: "If he had been doing this, he would have been doing well"=*si hoc faceret, bene faceret* or *bene facturus erat*.

If we put this latter apodosis in Or. Obl. (e.g. after *dixit*), we get *eum...bene facturum fuisse* (for an imperfect—here *erat*—becomes perfect infinitive). Thus in Or. Obl. there is no distinction between *dixisset* and *diceret* of the recta : both become *dicturum fuisse*.

Next take such a phrase as : “it seems that you are wrong.” Latin turns this personally, i.e. *videris errare*, and therefore “it seems that you would have been wrong” = *erraturus fuisse videris*, where *errares* of the independent form becomes *erraturus fuisse* when dependent and infinitive. Thus “it seems that they might have been having” becomes “*habituae...fuisse videntur*.”

= *quod habere non possunt*.

Here *non possunt* = “have not the means”; hence “afford” may be represented by *habere*. Note Latin repetition *habere...habituae* )( English variety “afford”... “have had.”

= *si liceret*.

The noun of English > verb of Latin. Lit. “if it had been being lawful.”

= *Quirites*.

See note on 34. 2. 1 and contrast the position of *Quirites* with that of “Gentlemen.”

= *hoc certamen...ut divites...habere velint*.

what they cannot afford

but for legislation

### § 15. Gentlemen

such rivalry...as will cause the rich to desire

only what no one else of their sex  
can have

and the poor

fearing contempt

on this very ground

to overstrain their means

### § 16. Assuredly

so soon as

Here *hoc=tale*, and *velint* is consecutive subjunctive.

=id...quod nulla alia possit.

Observe the anticipatory order of *id*, translating “only.”

The phrase “no one else of their sex” is mere variety for “no other woman.” Put what the English *means* in its simplest form. The feminine gender translates “woman.”

The word “have” in “can have” may readily be supplied from the previous *habere*.

=pauperes.

Latin uses asyndeton.

Greek would have *ai μὲν πλούσιαι...ai δὲ πένητες.*

=ne...contemnatur.

The noun “contempt”>verb. The verb *contemnere=δλιγωρεῖν* =think lightly of, and is not so strong as *despicere=καταφρονεῖν* =despise.

=ob hoc ipsum.

The specific noun “ground” is expressed partly by the loose neuter of Latin, partly by the preposition.

=supra vires se extendant.

The metaphor is purely physical in Latin.

=nē=vai.

This *ne* always seems to occur along with some pronoun, e.g. nē ego, nē tu, nē ille, etc. This is one reason for inserting *eas*.

=simul=simul ac, as so often.

*they* feel shame...they will cease  
to feel it

=*eas simul pudere...cooperit,...*  
*non pudebit.*

Note the emphatic position of  
*eas*; the sentiment, Livy hints,  
is peculiarly true of women.

The periphrasis *pudere...cooperit* provides a future perfect for  
*pudet.*

=*quod non oportet* (sc. *pudere*).

The antecedent of *quod* is *id*  
understood, and the construction  
is: *simul (ac) id quod non oportet*  
(*pudere*), *eas pudere cooperit*. This  
personal use of *pudere* is only  
found elsewhere in Comedy, e.g.  
Plaut. *Mil.* 3. 1. 30 *si quidem te*  
*quicquam, quod facis, pudet*, and  
Ter. *Ad.* 1. 2. 4, etc.

The present tenses *non oportet*  
and *oportet* may stand in a clause  
which is future, because *oportet*=  
is, will be, and would be right. So  
*longum est*=is, will be, and would  
be a long story. Compare *par est*,  
*facile est*, *difficile est*, etc., and δει,  
χρῆ=it is and would be necessary,  
right.

=*quae de suo poterit* (sc. *parare*).

Lit. "who is able (to get it)  
from her own (income)." We  
say "*is* able," but Latin must  
have future in the subordinate  
clause if the principal clause is  
future.

So below "who does not" >  
*quae non poterit*.

=*miserum illum virum.*

This is the accusative of exclam-

who possesses the means

### § 17. Unhappy man

whether he yield to her prayers or not !

what he does not give himself... he will see

does not give

he will see given by another

mation. The *illum* is anticipatory of *et qui...et qui*.

=*et qui exoratus et qui non exoratus erit.*

Observe the formal precision of Latin: "both one who in the future is won over and one who in the future is not won over." To us the *et...et* and the repeated *exoratus* are intolerable.

I have kept the English subjunctive "yield"; but modern idiom would permit the careless syntax of "yields"—a present tense, despite the fact that the reference is to the future. Contrast the accuracy of Latin.

=*cum, quod ipse non dederit,... videbit.*

Note the connective *cum*, which here = *επει* in the sense of *γάρ = nam,...enim.*

For *cum* = "seeing that," "in that," with the indicative, see note on 34. 4. 13 *ad fin.*

=*non dederit.*

Future because the principal clause is future; and future perfect because the action of *dederit* is antecedent to, not contemporaneous with, *videbit*.

=*datum ab alio videbit.*

The normal order would be *ab alio datum*, but *datum* is brought close to *non dederit* to point the antithesis, and *ab alio* comes as an after-thought, i.e. "given, not refused—and by another!"

§ 18. Even now

husbands of others

what is more  
they ask for a measure

and get them, too,

in certain quarters

But it is to the detriment of  
yourself, Sir,...that you are com-  
pliant

=nunc.

The adverb is emphatic; they  
may do worse in the future.

=alienos viros.

There is stress on the preposi-  
tive *alienos*. It is not their own  
husbands only whom they solicit.

=quod maius est.

=legem...rogant.

There is a reference to the  
technical *legem rogare*=“to intro-  
duce a bill.” As a matter of fact  
they are only asking the *repeal* of  
a *lex*.

Note the Latin repetition—  
*rogant...rogant* )( English variety  
—“solicit”...“ask for.”

=et...impetrant.

The verb=“to ask and get.”

=a quibusdam.

The English means “from cer-  
tain persons”; hence the Latin  
version.

=adversus te...exorabilis es.

Note the adversative asyndeton. The speaker apostrophises  
an imaginary husband. The  
“Sir” needs no representation in  
Latin.

Observe the cumbersome Eng-  
lish method of emphasising “to the  
detriment of yourself,” viz. “it is  
to the detriment of yourself...that  
you are.” Latin achieves the re-  
sult by order.

The adjective *exorabilis* (= *παρ-  
αυγτός*) re-echoes the *exoratus* of  
§ 17.

your property and your children

= *et rem tuam et liberos tuos.*

Latin (1) omits all connectives; (2) inserts all (as here); (3) attaches *que* to the last member.

The word *liberi* refers to the children of a definite person. Contrast *pueri*=children, as a class. So *libertini*=freedmen, as a class, but *liberti*=the freedmen of a definite person.

= *simul lex modum...facere desierit, tu numquam facies.*

Again *simul=simul ac.* We say: "as soon as the law ceases," but, in Latin, the time of the subordinate clause must be future, because the principal clause is future, and the tense must be future perfect, because the "ceasing" is antecedent to the time of *facies*.

= *tu.*

Since "you" is emphatic, the pronoun must be inserted.

= *numquam facies (sc. modum).*

Note the repetition *facere...facies*, and contrast the variety of English.

= *nolite...existimare.*

This is the most common way of expressing a prohibition; *ne + perf. subj.* is comparatively rare.

= *eodem loco...futuram rem.*

Lit. "that the thing will be in the same position." Livy uses *loco ± in*, whether literal or metaphorical.

once let the law cease to limit...  
and *you* will never succeed in  
doing it

*you*

will never succeed in doing it

### § 19. Do not imagine

that the position will be the same

The *esse* is omitted, as so often with the future participle.

Note the great emphasis on *eodem loco*, by separation from *futuram*.

For *rem* see Index.

before the law was passed

to deal with it

It is less dangerous  
for a bad man to escape trial

=antequam lex...ferretur.

There should be a notion of purpose prevented to account for the subjunctive, i.e. "before the law could be passed," but Livy, not seldom, has the subjunctive with *antequam*, *priusquam*, etc., apparently on the analogy of *cum* expressing attendant circumstances.  
=de hoc=de hac re. This latter Cicero would write because he uses the ambiguous forms only as masculine. Livy often combines a neuter with a preceding *res*. See W. on 32. 10. 3.

=...tutius est.

=et hominem improbum non accusari (tutius est).

Observe the *et* before *hominem*. It anticipates the *et* before *luxuria*, and nearly=ut...ita, μέν...δέ. The thought is: a bad man has tasted prison when awaiting trial; if acquitted, he is more dangerous, because resentful. It is the same with a bad habit: there is less danger in leaving it unrestricted, than in restricting it first and then allowing it free play again. It then becomes like a wild beast, released suddenly from galling chains.

would have been

than it will be now

maddened, like some wild beast,  
by its very chains

like some wild beast

and then

§ 20. I therefore move

The subject of *est* is *τὸ—hominem—non—accusari*, i.e. “the fact that a man is not brought to trial.”

= *esset.*

Lit. “would have been being.”  
= *quam erit nunc* )( *quam nunc erit.*

By putting *erit* first Livy brings out the antithesis to “what might have been (*esset*)”, and also gives stress to *nunc*.

= *ipsis vinculis, sicut ferae bestiae, irritata.*

Observe the order of Latin. Too many beginners would write *irritata* first. But a Latin phrase, like a Latin sentence, if constructionally complete, is *ipso facto* at an end. In the beginner’s order, *irritata, sicut ferae bestiae, ipsis vinculis*, the phrase should finish at *irritata*, and then again at *bestiae*, but it does not.  
= *sicut ferae bestiae.*

Latin has the plural (Livy thinks of the beasts in the amphitheatre), but the singular is more natural in English, parallel to the singular of *luxuria*.

The adjective “wild” has stress; hence *ferae* is prepositive.

= *deinde, never et deinde.*  
= *ego...censeo.*

This is the usual formula employed, in concluding a speech, by the mover of a resolution.

Compare 10. 8. 12 *ego hanc legem...iubendam censeo.* Note the absence of connective and the omission of *esse* in both passages. For the inserted *ego* see below.

=adversative asyndeton.

The pronoun *vos* is inserted to form an artificial antithesis to *ego = ἐγώ μέν...ίμενις δέ*, i.e. I propose one thing: you may do another, but whatever you do may it have heaven's blessing.

=quod faxitis.

The specific noun "course" >the indefinite neuter of Latin.

The form *faxitis* is from *faxo*, an archaic future of *facere*, cp. *τάξω*. Such archaisms may be expected in an old parliamentary formula.

The future is used in the subordinate clause, because the principal clause, being an expression of wish that something may happen, has necessarily a future sense.

=deos omnis fortunare velim.

The noun "blessing" > the verb *fortunare*.

Here *velim* = *βουλοίμην ἄν.* Such an apodosis, when the protasis is regularly suppressed, we call "potential subjunctive." The apodosis *velim* is really a remoter future, i.e. "I should wish, (if it were to be of use)." Contrast *cerneret, videret* = "you might have seen"; lit. "you would have been

but

whatever course you adopt

may the blessing of every god rest upon it

seeing (if you had been present)."

For *omnis=omnes* cp. on 34.

4. 4 *laudantis.*

Throughout this chapter note the absence of connectives. In § 10 we have *itaque*, in § 12 *atque* and *nam*, and in § 13 *sed*, but no others.

## CHAPTER V

§ 1. After this speech

=post haec.

Again the indefinite neuter of Latin represents the specific noun of English.

=*tribuni quoque plebi.*

The force of *quoque* is merely "on the other hand"; like the Greek *kai* in *μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι.*

Note the archaic *plebi* for *plebis* and see on 34. 1. 2.

=qui se intercessuros professi erant.

The noun "intervention">>the verb of Latin. There is the usual omission of *esse* with a future participle.

=cum pauca in eandem sententiam adiecissent.

With *pauca* supply (perhaps) *verba*. The *in* with *sententiam* is like the *in* of such phrases as *in*

those plebeian tribunes

who had promised their intervention

added a few words to the same purport

*bonam (malam) partem accipere*  
="to take something in good part."

Note that Latin subordinates "added" in a *cum* clause, and picks up with *tum*.

=ita disseruit.  
=pro rogatione.  
=ab se promulgata.

Observe the order: "the bill brought forward by himself" = *rogatione ab se promulgata*. The position of the complement (*ab se*) is invariable. Usually the attribute comes first, but *pro promulgata* would sound too ugly.

See on 34. 4. 12 *aequato omnium cultu*.

The word *promulgare* properly = to placard, post up, so that the people may know the terms of the proposed measure before discussing it in the assembly.

=*si privati tantummodo*.

Both *privati* and *tantummodo* gain stress; for the normal order would be *tantummodo privati*.

=processissent.

For the verb cp. 30. 37. 7 *cum ...Gisgo ad dissuadendum pacem processisset*.

It looks like a translation of  $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\lambda\theta\omega\nu$  used of speakers coming forward to the  $\beta\hat{\eta}\mu\alpha$ , as here to the *rostra*.

=*ad suadendum dissuadendumque*.

the measure before us

I, for my part,

feeling that enough had been said  
on both sides

should have remained silent and  
awaited

the verdict of your votes

§ 2. But

For *que* and the verbs see on  
34. 1. 4.

=quod ab nobis rogatur.

Cp. *legem rogare*.

=ego quoque = καὶ ἐγώ.

Compare note on *tribuni quoque* above.

=cum satis dictum (*sc. esse*) pro  
utraque parte existimarem.

Here the subjunctive *existimarem* does double work, and means not merely "since I was thinking," but "since I should have been thinking (if private members only had spoken)." Such a double subjunctive is normal with the imperfect, but not with the pluperfect. Thus *ut faceret* may = "so that he would have been doing"; but "so that he would have done" requires the resolved forms *ut facturus fuerit*, *ut facere potuerit*. See Roby § 1521.

W. quotes 31. 38. 4 which well illustrates both constructions: *si...copiis congressus rex fuisset, FORSITAN inter tumultum, CUM omnes...FUGERENT, EXUI castris POTUERIT rex*. See W.'s note on the passage.

=tacitus (ων)...exspectassem.

=suffragia vestra.

The words "the verdict of" are merely ornamental and add nothing to the sense.

=nunc = νῦν δέ. See on 34. 2. 2.

a gentleman of such authority

=vir gravissimus.

Latin loves superlatives of exaggeration.

The word *vir* (contrast *homo*) implies respect and also prominence in public life.

=consul M. Porcius.

There is, I think, a crescendo. The critic, says Valerius, is a public man (*vir*) of weight (*gravissimus*), our highest official (*consul*) and, above all, M. Porcius Cato.

We have a similar effect (but an anti-climax) in Cic. *Pro Caec.* 9. 28 decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extreum reservatus dixit, senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, deus atque ornamentum iudiciorum, exemplar antiquae religionis, Fidiculanus Falcula.

=non auctoritate solum..., sed oratione etiam...insectatus sit rogationem nostram.

Here “not only” properly refers to “influence,” just as “but also” properly refers to “oration.” Latin and Greek are more careful than English in such matters. Moreover the two ideas “influence” and “speech” are emphasized by the order; both lie between the adverbial phrases *non...solum* and *sed...etiam*.

For English carelessness in regard to the position of the negative, compare “I have not

has not only used...his influence,...but has also delivered a...oration against our proposal

used his influence...delivered a speech against

(influence) which needed no words to enhance it

carefully prepared

come to see him" with *non ut viderem eum veni* and *οὐχ ἵνα ἴδοιμι αὐτόν, ἥλθον.* So "It was not said to deaf ears"=haud surdis auribus dicta (3. 70. 7). See 34. 5. 12 on "in a case which especially touches."

=auctoritate...oratione...insectatus sit.

English varies the expression : Latin has parallelism—two ablatives of the means and *one* common verb.

The verb gains a certain stress by preceding *rogationem nostram* —he has used his influence to *attack*, not to defend.

=quae tacita satis momenti habuisset.

Lit. "which in silence (without words) would have had enough weight."

Here *tacita* (*οὖσα*)=*si tacita fuisset*. The metaphor in *momenti* is from a balance; Cato's *weighty* influence (*auctoritas* = *gravitas*) would have made the scale-pan *move down* (*momentum* = *movementum*). Thus *momentum* helps to translate "the *weight* of his influence."

W. well quotes Cic. *Sull.* 82 quorum tacita gravitas loquitur.

Observe how *tacita* occurs here, despite the nearness of *tacitus* at the end of § 1.

=*accurata*.

The comparative in this sense is more common. Compare *accuratior oratio* (35. 31. 4); *accuratior sermo* (26. 50. 3); *accuratius agere* (42. 45. 2).

Other phrases are *praeparata oratio* (35. 16. 2); and *oratio ad tempus parata* (28. 43. 1).

=necesse est paucis respondere.

Here *paucis*=*paucis verbis*=“by means of a few words.”

Note the constructions of *necesse*, e.g. “I must go”=(1) *necesse est me ire*; (2) *necesse est mihi ire*; (3) *eam necesse est*. In the last, the order is invariable (i.e. the subjunctive always precedes). Very rarely do we find *necesse est ut*.

=qui tamen.

When *qui* is a mere connective =*et is, sed is*, the only conjunction added is *tamen*. Obviously if *qui = sed is, is autem, is vero*, then *qui autem, qui vero* would be as needless as “but however.” See M. § 448 Obs.

=consumpsit.

The Latin has a touch of “wasted.”

=plura verba.

=in castigandis matronis.

The noun of English (“reproach”) becomes the verb of Latin.

Note how Latin uses stronger words. We say “reproach”: Latin says *castigare*; we say “dislike”:

I am compelled to make a brief reply

§ 3. The consul, however,

expended

more verbiage  
on reproof of married women

Latin says *odium*; we say “criticism”: Latin says *convicium*.

Observe that *in castigando matronas* would not be possible; the ablative of the gerund, *if governed by a preposition*, can only take the accusative of a neuter pronoun. Thus *in haec agendo* (in the case of doing this) is possible; but if we use *res*, we must write *in his rebus agendis*.

= in rogatione nostra dissuadenda.

Again the noun (“criticism”) becomes the verb of Latin.

For *dissuadere* see on 34. 1. 4.

Note the chiastic order *in castigandis matronis...in rogatione...dissuadenda*. This draws attention to the double antithesis—reproof )( criticism : women )( the bill.

= et quidem ut in dubio poneret.

Here *et quidem* = *et ita quidem verba consumpsit ut....*

The combination *et quidem* = “and indeed” is very common at all periods of Latin literature. As a connective it often = *καὶ δὴ* *καὶ* = “and what is more,” “and further.”

It may also = *idque*, *et id*, *καὶ ταῦτα*, “and that too,” as in § 8 below.

= in dubio poneret.

Lit. “placed in the (category of the) doubtful.” For the neuter adjective as noun cp. 34. 2. 10 on

on criticism of our bill

and he actually raised the question

raised the question

the course which he blamed

*in publico*, and in this chapter  
§ 5 *in publico*, and § 7 *in publicum*.

=*id, quod reprehenderet.*

Again the specific noun  
“course” becomes the indefinite  
neuter pronoun of Latin. The  
subjunctive *responderet* is sub-  
oblique and represents the recta  
*id quod reprehendo.*

=*matronae...fecissent.*

The English order may be  
retained by making “had been  
adopted” active voice.

“These ladies” is a mere  
ornate alias for the married  
women already mentioned in this  
section. Latin boldly repeats; English varies.

=*sua sponte.*

In this phrase *sua* prepositive  
is normal.

=*nobis auctoribus.*

The English abstract > Latin  
concrete, “we being instigators.”

=*rem*—see Index.

Note no connective: adversa-  
tive asyndeton.

=*non.*

For *non* = “and not,” “but  
not,” like the *οὐ*, *οὐχί* of Greek  
orators, see M. § 458, Obs. 1 *ad  
fin.*

=*in quos iecit...hoc consul verbo  
tenus.*

An allegation is a verbal state-  
ment not necessarily supported by  
facts.

had been adopted by these ladies

of their own accord

at our instigation

§ 4. But it is the measure  
that

not

against whom the consul levelled  
this—allegation

The dash before “allegation” indicates a pause, and this pause is represented by the stress on *verbo tenus* (=λόγου γε ἔνεκα, “as far as words went”); for the adverbial phrase would normally precede *iecit*; its abnormal position prepares us for the antithesis *re*. In Greek we should have λόγῳ μὲν ἐπειμῆσε ταῦτα, ἔργῳ δὲ οὐδὲν παρεῖχε τεκμήριον.

For *iacere aliquid* = “level a charge,” cp. 6. 14. 11. “Without discriminating between truth and falsity in his charges, he alleged that treasure in the shape of Gallic gold was being hoarded by the senators” = omissio discriminis verae et falsa iaceret, thensauros Gallici auri occultari a patribus *iecit*. = *iecit magis...quam ut re insimularet*.

Lit. “levelled rather...than so that by means of fact he made a charge.”

In full we should have *iecit magis hoc...verbo tenus quam ita iecit ut re insimularet*.

This limiting *ut* will often translate “without” + the gerund in English, e.g. “He did it without Caesar’s perceiving him” = ita id egit ut Caesar non videret.

Note *re* despite *rem* at the beginning of the sentence; and observe the anticipatory position of *magis*.

levelled ... though without any evidence to support his charge

§ 5. He talked of

conspiracy

on the part of the women

because our wives publicly asked

that a law...should be repealed by  
you

=appellavit.

Here "He talked of" means  
"He used such and such names."

=coetum.

Note that there is no connective and observe coetum *et* seditionem *et...* secessionem and contrast the one "and" of English.  
=muliebrem.

A Latin adjective often equals a genitive of English. Compare Cic. *Att.* 14. 21. 3. "It was *done* with the courage of a man, but the thoughtlessness of a child"  
=acta illa res est animo virili,  
consilio puerili.

=quod matronae in publico...  
rogassent.

Note the repeated *matronae* ("our wives") after *matronae* ("these ladies") and *matronis* ("married women") in § 3. Contrast the variety of English.

The adverb "publicly" has stress by separation from *rogassent*; the women might have solicited their husbands in private, but not in public. For the phrase cp. *in dubio* § 3, and note at 34. 2. 10 on *in publico*.

The subjunctive *rogassent* is that of "reported reason" = "because, as he said." The action of asking is antecedent to the time of *appellavit*; hence the pluperfect.  
=ut legem...abrogaretis.

The English order may be retained by using the active voice

in Latin; but “now that peace... flourishing” must come before the verb; for, otherwise, the sentence, being grammatically complete at “should be repealed by you,” would, in Latin, cease at “abrogaretis,” and *in pace...republica* would come as a surprise.

=*legem in se latam*.

The noun “passage” > the verb *latam*.

=*per bellum, temporibus duris*.

These are further complements to *latam*, and, properly, would lie between *legem* and *latam*; but they acquire emphasis by their position—a position which enables them to be brought close to the antithetical *in pace*. See, however, the note on 34. 1. 3 (p. 32).

The whole argument is: the law was passed *not* in time of peace, *not* in time of prosperity, but in war and a period of distress.

=*per bellum*.

Livy often has *per=παρά* as in *παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον* (“in the course of the war”). So the frequent *per eos dies*=“about that time.”

=*temporibus duris*.

Note the asyndeton. The plural *tempora* often=“a critical period.” The ablative is one of attendant circumstances.

a law whose passage was aimed against them

in time of war and during a period of distress

in time of war

and during a period of distress

now that peace reigns

=in pace.

Note *in* to express attendant circumstances, cp. *in re trepida*.

Observe the Livian variety *per bellum, temporibus duris, in pace.*

The metaphor of “reigns” is quite dead and needs no representation. Thus “silence reigned in the camp” = silentium in castris *fruit*.

=et florenti ac beata re publica.

Note this *ac* used for variety with *et* where the connected member is subdivided. Compare Cic. *Off.* 3. 1 magnifica vox et magno viro *ac* sapiente digna (M. § 433 *ad fin.*).

W. thinks *florenti* merely careless for *floreante*, but it may be adjectival with *in* supplied.

[In the Ciceronian passage quoted above *sapiente* is a noun (=philosopher), not an adjective; otherwise we should have *sapienti.*]

=verba magna...et haec et alia esse scio.

Note the absence of connective.

The phrase *verba magna* = big words, “highfalutin.” The adjective of quantity, normally prepositive, comes after its noun here and therefore gains stress.

Observe *verba* here, *verbo* in § 4, and *verba* in § 3.

When verbs which take the

and the state is prosperous and flourishing

§ 6. These and other flights of rhetoric I know there are

to be pressed into the service of exaggeration

we are all aware

as a speaker is not merely weighty, but, sometimes, aggressive too

despite his gentle character

accusative and infinitive come last, they are slightly emphasised. So here *scio*, and below *scimus omnes*.

Note the formal *et...et*. Modern English avoids “both...and.”  
=quae rei augendae causa conquirantur.

Lit. “which are to be (can be) sought out and got together (*con-*) for the sake of exaggeration.” The *quae=ut ea=* “so as to be,” “so that they are to be.”

The noun “exaggeration” is expressed verbally = *res augenda*. Note *res* despite *re* and *rem* in § 4.

The quasi-preposition *causa*, like all dissyllabic prepositions, may follow its case.

=*scimus omnes*.

The adjective *omnes* has stress coming last: “we know—all of us.”

Note the variety of English: “we are aware” and above “I know”) ( repetition of Latin: *scimus* and *scio*.

=*oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam trucem*.

The effect of placing *interdum* between *sed* and *etiam* is to draw our attention to a polite qualification of *trucem*.

=*cum ingenio sit mitis*.

Both *ingenio* and *mitis* gain stress, the former by separation, the latter by coming last. By

*nature*, says the speaker, Cato is *gentle*, but, on a platform, he may be the reverse. The whole phrase *cum...mitis* comes as a courteous and emphatic addendum, since the sentence is constructionally complete at *scimus omnes*.

=nam quid tandem novi.

The *tandem* goes with *quid* and =“(what) pray ?” =τι ποτε; translating “startling.” For *novus* see note on 34. 3. 3.

=matronae.

“these ladies”—an ornate alias for “the married women.” Latin therefore puts *matronae* again, in spite of *matronae* § 5, and *matronae, matronis* § 3. See § 9 below.

=quod frequentes...in publicum processerunt ?

The metaphor “courting” is dead. All that it *means* is “have come into publicity”; this Latin writes.

The words “the streets” and “publicity” are sufficiently turned by *in publicum*.

=in causa ad se pertinente.

Seeing that *pertinens* is here adjectival, we should expect *pertinenti*, cp. § 12. In this place “them” refers to the subject of the sentence in which it stands; therefore we have *se*)(§ 12 *ad ipsas*.

=numquam ante hoc tempus...?

§ 7. For what startling novelty

these ladies

by crowding the streets and courting publicity

in a matter which touches them so nearly

Is this the first occasion on which...?

before the public gaze

=in publico.

Note the repetition: *in publicum* ("courting publicity") above, and in § 5 *in publico* ("publicly"). Contrast the variety of English. In § 9 below, *in publicum* = "into the treasury."

See note at 34. 2. 10 on *in publico*.

Nay, I will open your own "Antiquities," and refute you from it

=*tuas adversus te Origines revolvam*.

Observe the absence of connective. Note the stress on *tuas*, prepositive and separated from its noun. It emphasises the antithesis "your own against yourself," i.e. your own mouth shall convict you; you shall be hoist with your own petard.

The reference to the "Antiquities" is an anachronism. Cato did not write the work (so say Quintilian and Nepos) until he was an old man.

"To open a book" is *evolvere*, *revolvere*, *replicare*, since the Romans used rolls (*volumina*). "To close a book" is *de manibus ponere*.

=*accipe*.

Again there is no connective. This use of *accipere* for *audire* is archaic and colloquial. See L. & S. Lucretius (e.g. 4. 983) has the full phrase *auribus accipere*.

=*et quidem semper* = *idque semper* = *kai ta vta dei*. See § 3 above.

=*bono publico*.

### § 8. Hear

and always

to the interests of the state

This may be a modal ablative or, as Roby § 1243 holds, an ablative of attendant circumstances. The noun is *bono*. We also get *malo publico*, and *pessimo* (= "great detriment") *publico*. Tac. *Ann.* 3. 70 has *egregium* (= honour) *publicum*. See W. on 2. 1. 3.

=*iam* a principio.

Livy begins his first chapter of Book i with *iam primum omnium*. Compare 1. 2. 3 *iam inde ab initio*.

=regnante Rōmulo.

The noun of English > the verb of Latin.

Note the quantity of *Rōmulus* and contrast *Rēmus*.

=cum Capitolio ab Sabinis capto ...dimicaretur.

Latin subordinates "had seized" and uses *dimicaretur* impersonally.

=(*cum*)...signis collatis dimicaretur.

The noun "battle" > the verb, and the adjective "pitched" > the adverb or, as here, the adverbial phrase *signis collatis*.

=medio in foro.

Note the abnormal position of *medio*. This position translates "the very" of English. Compare 7. 19. 3 *medio in foro*, and 44. 35. 16 *medio in alveo*. W. says *in medio foro* is the usual order; indeed the adjective of locality

To begin at the beginning

in the reign of Romulus

when the Sabines had seized the Capitol and a...battle was being fought

(when)...a pitched battle was being fought

in the very midst of the forum

did not the matrons rush between  
...and stay the fury of the fight ?

rush between

rush between the two lines

most often comes first as in *in summo monte*, etc. But at 44. 44. 4 we have *in foro medio*.

The preposition is more often omitted with the adjectives *totus*, *omnis*, *cunctus*, *medius*.

=nonne *intercursu matronarum*  
...*proelium sedatum est* ?

Like *āpa*, *nonne* is frequently inserted after the completion of the subordinate clause, as here after *cum...dimicaretur*.

=*intercursu*.

The verb of English here>the noun of Latin. The converse, as we have seen, is far more common.

Note how the English order of narration may be kept by making the "matrons' rush" the means, and by using the passive verb. In fact *intercursu matronarum* is really subject, i.e. the intervention of the women stayed the fight. Thus *proelium* though grammatical subject takes a humble place in the sentence. Compare *Pref.* § 9. "The qualities which won the Empire" = *quibus artibus...partum...imperium sit*; 3. 62. 2. "The tactics of my colleague and the bravery of the soldiers won the day" = *consilio collegae, virtute militum Victoria parta est*. And see 34. 6. 9 on *ne abrogata ea effundantur ad voluptatem*.

=*intercursu...inter acies duas*.

The prepositional phrase *inter acies* qualifying *intercursu* is

doubly justified because *intercursu* is (1) a noun of strong verbal nature, (2) accompanied by an attribute *matronarum*. See 34. 1. 5 on *aditus in forum*.

The order *inter acies duas* is noticeable. Livy is in such haste to write how women ran between battle-lines that *duas*, though an adjective of number, is made postpositive.

=*proelium sedatum est.*

The metaphor *sedare*, properly to cause to sit, to allay, e.g. *sedare fluctus*, is frequent with *pugnam*, *proelium*, *bellum*, etc.

=*quid ? = τι δέ ; = καὶ μήν.*

=*regibus exactis.*

The noun “expulsion” becomes the verb. The word *regibus* comes first like *regnante* in § 8 to remind us that we are still dealing with the early times of the *kingship*.

= cum Coriolano Marcio duce legiones Volscorum castra... posuissent.

The important person is the general; he therefore comes first in Latin as if subject.

Note the order *Coriolano Marcio* for *Marcio Coriolano*. This inversion (rare in Cicero) is fairly frequent in Livy, and very frequent in Tacitus. When it is used in Cicero or Livy, the *praenomen* is never inserted.

stay the fury of the fight

§ 9. Again  
after the expulsion of the kings

when Marcius Coriolanus, at the head of the Volscian legions, had encamped

had encamped within five miles

=castra ad quintum lapidem posuissent.

was it not *they* who

=nonne...matronae.

*the army*

The stress on “they” is represented by the rhetorical repetition of *matronae* here and in the next sentence.

For the position of *nonne* cp. § 8 above.

=*id agmen*.

which, otherwise, would have overwhelmed this city

The English definite article may often be represented by *is* or *ille*. The order is as if *id agmen* were going to be the subject.

=quo obruta haec urbs esset.

The relative *is* here logical subject and, therefore, the grammatical subject is thrust to the end. See note at 34. 5. 8 on *intervisu* and the citation from *Pref.* § 9.

The word “overwhelmed” should be read with an upward intonation; hence *obruta* comes early.

The protasis *nisi matronae avertissent* is implied, and its implication (natural to Latin) sufficiently represents “otherwise.”

=iam =καὶ μήν.

=urbe capta a Gallis.

Latin repeats *urbs* (the “it” of English).

The normal order would be *urbe a Gallis capta*, but “taken” is the important point (“nearly overwhelmed” above; and a

Furthermore

when it had been taken by the Gauls

*Gallis* comes as an after-thought and has the effect of “this time by the Gauls” (*ab Sabinis* of § 8. Compare 35. 35. 1 quem spoliatum maritimis oppidis a Romanis) (*ab Achaeis*).

=aurum quo redempta urbs est (nonne matronae...in publicum contulerunt?).

Again “its” is turned by the repetition of *urbs*, and again the relative is logical subject, as if “(the gold) which ransomed the city.” Compare above *quo obruta...urbs esset* and note. The stress is on “ransomed” (*s*) “saved by soldiers”; hence *redempta* comes early.

The noun “ransom” > the verb. Observe that *quo...urbs est* is a mere adjectival clause, and the tense *redempta...est* is in no way affected by the tense of the principal verb *contulerunt*. Contrast the instances quoted at 34. 3. 7 on *sed tamen cum fuit*.

=matronae.

Again repetition in Latin. See above for this, and for *nonne* see § 8.

=consensu omnium or, as at 33. 23. 1, omnium consensu.

We even get *consensu* alone, as at 3. 35. 7 and 3. 38. 7.

=in publicum (sc. aerarium).

=proximo bello, ne antiqua repetam.

Observe that there is no con-

was not its ransom the gold (which *they* contributed to the treasury ?)

*they*

amid universal applause

to the treasury

§ 10. And, not to go to ancient history, in the last war

ancient history

when there was need of money.....  
And also, when

did not the widows and the unmarried assist the public funds  
from their own?

negative. The prepositive *proximo*  
is contrasted with *regibus* of  
*negative exodus* at the beginning  
of § 9.

The reference is to the Punic  
War.

= *ALIQUA*.

The neuter plural translates  
the specific noun of English. For  
repetere compare Cn. *De Inv.* 1. 1.  
"When I begin to trace the events  
of historic narrative" = *cum res...*  
*ex literarum monumentis repetere*  
*institutus*.

= *et, cum pecunia opes fuit, ... et,*  
*cum*.

Note the first (anticipatory)  
*et, like per in cōspicere per... cōspicita*  
*de.*

The word *pecunia* comes first  
to prepare us for the antithesis  
*dīl.*, as if *pecunia* *per... dīl de*.

For *cum... fuit* see note on  
34. 3. 7 *sed namen cum fuit*. The  
second *cum* is followed by a sub-  
junctive of attendant circum-  
stances and the normal imperfect  
contemporaneous with *profectae*  
*erant*.

= *Donne... viduarum pecuniae ad-*  
*inverunt aerarium!*

The logical subject is "the  
widows and the unmarried";  
therefore *viduarum* takes the  
place of the subject and is pre-  
positive. The word *viduae* in-  
cludes any husbandless woman of  
independent fortune.

For *nonne* cp. § 8.

Observe *pecuniae* despite *pecunia* just preceding. English varies; Latin repeats.

Note the position of *aerarium* —a single word after the verb.  
=cum dii quoque novi...accer-  
serentur.

The word “deities,” if read intelligently, has stress by antithesis to *pecunia*. Livy brings this out by means of *quoque*, as if  $\delta\tau\epsilon\ kai\ o\i\theta\epsilon\oi$ , where *kai*=“on the other hand.” Thus *novi*, though more often prepositive (cp. *novus homo*) becomes postpositive.

=ad opem ferendam dubiis rebus.

Probably *dubiis rebus* is ablative of attendant circumstances. It might be dative, but the order is against its being so.

=matronae universae.

This is the eighth instance of *matronae* in this chapter (variety of English).

The word *universae* (properly prepositive) = *cunctae*, i.e. *con-iunctae* =  $\ddot{\alpha}\pi\alpha\sigma\alpha\iota$  (  $\pi\dot{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$  = *omnes*). The place of the somewhat rare singular *cunctus* is supplied by *universus*.

=ad matrem Idaeum accipien-  
dam?

The order of the phrase is that of a purpose clause and this may always follow the principal verb. Livy desires, also, to avoid the

new deities were called in

our desperate fortunes

not our matrons, one and all

they might greet the Holy  
her of Ida?

§ 11. But, say you, the grounds are different

Well, I have not set out

to prove them parallel

It is sufficient to make good my plea that nothing unprecedented has been done

cacophony of *ad mare ad matrem* in juxtaposition.

=dissimiles, inquis, causae sunt.

The stress is on “different”; hence *dissimiles* comes first. Note the absence of connective.

=nec mihi...propositum est.

Here *nec=dλλ' ov.* Compare 1. 27. 1, and 1. 53. 1.

For *mihi*, a quasi-dative of the agent, see M. § 250 a.

=causas aequare.

Note the repetition of *causas* where English has a pronoun. Compare 3. 72. 6. “Greed and its champion won the day” = plus cupiditas et auctor cupiditatis valet, and *passim* elsewhere. See § 9 on *urbs...urbe...urbs*.

=nihil novi factum purgare satis est.

Observe the adversative asyndeton in both languages, and note the omission of *esse* with *factum*.

For *novi*=unprecedented, see 34. 3. 3 on *novum*, and for *novum* = English noun “novelty,” see 34. 2. 10 on *in publico*. The genitive *novi* is that of “the divided whole” (Roby, § 1296).

Note *purgare+acc.* and *infin.* =“plead by way of excuse.” The verb is a favourite with Livy, who uses it (1) as here; (2) with *se* = “excuse oneself”; (3) with *crimen*, etc. = “explain away,” “make excuses for”; (4) = “prove” (a rare meaning).

For (1) cp. 1. 9. 16 *factum (sc. esse)*, 24. 47. 6, 28. 37. 2; (2) 1. 50. 8, 4. 25. 12, 6. 17. 7, 8. 32. 10, 34. 21. 2, 34. 61. 10, 35. 19. 2, 36. 32. 3, 37. 28. 1, 38. 14. 8, 42. 14. 4, 43. 4. 3, 43. 8. 1; (3) 8. 23. 4, 8. 37. 10, 36. 35. 11; (4) 9. 26. 17 *ut innocentiam suam purgarent.*

=ceterum.

The word is typical of Livy. It occurs once in Terence, once in Cicero; otherwise not before Sallust.

=quod...fecisse eas nemo miratus est, (id)...miramur (eas) fecisse?

Lit. "What no one wondered that they did, that thing do we wonder that they have done?"

Observe this frequent idiom—the relative picked up by a demonstrative, either expressed or, as here, understood. [It is tempting to assume that *id* has dropped out before *in*.]

Compare "who steals my purse, (he) steals trash." So Greek ὁ...οὐτός. Modern English prefers "He who steals...", or "He steals trash, who ...," or (as in our passage) "If anyone steals my purse, he...." We still put the relative clause first with "whoever."

Note the repetition *fecisse...* *fecisse*, and *miratus...est...miramur* (the variety of English).

§ 12. however

If...no one marvelled at what the matrons did, why...should we wonder at their action?

no one

=nemo.

under conditions

Note how this is put late, because the important part of the sentence lies in the words *in rebus ad omnis ...* (*ad ipsas*).

which affected everybody

=in rebus, despite *rebus* in § 10.

men and women alike

For *res* see Index.

Here *in* expresses attendant circumstances.

=ad omnis (=omnes)...pertinentibus.

=pariter, viros feminas.

This in Latin goes within the phrase *rebus...pertinentibus*.

For the bi-membral asyndeton *viros feminas* see M. § 434, and compare 35. 35. 7 Antiochum... terras maria armis viris completrum.

=in causa proprie ad ipsas pertinenti.

Here *ad se* would be awkward because "themselves" does not refer to the subject of the principal verb, and because *eas* (the subject of *fecisse*) is not expressed. See 34. 5. 7 on *ad se* and on *pertinente* for *pertinenti*.

The adverb "especially" really qualifies "themselves" and in Latin must come immediately in front of *ad ipsas*. English is careless in such matters. See note at 34. 5. 2 on "has not only used."

=fecisse.

The noun>the Latin verb.

action

§ 13. Upon my soul

our ears are the ears of tyrants

when masters do not disdain the  
prayers of their slaves

=me dius fidius.

This is often written *medius fidius*. Originally the phrase was *me deus fidius* (*Zεὺς πιστός*) *adiuvet*—“So help me the god of pledges” (*fides, πιστός*). Compare *mehercle*=*me Hercules adiuvet*.

Observe that there is no connective.

=superbas...aures habemus.

The word *superbus*=haughty, tyrannical, cp. Tarquinius Superbus.

The phrase occurs again at 24. 5. 5 only, but hardly less bold is 45. 19. 9 “his ear had already been gained” = *occupatae iam aures*.

Note the English method of stressing “of tyrants” = “tyrannical,” and observe how Latin effects the same end by *order* i.e. *superbas* is prepositive and separated from its noun.

=cum domini servorum non fastidiant preces.

In English “slaves” has the upward intonation )( honourable women. Hence in Latin *servorum* is prepositive and separated from its noun. Moreover Latin is fond of grouping together antithetical terms. To a Roman *domini servorum* sounds like “To take the case of masters and slaves.”

Note the position of *preces*. Livy loves a single word after the verb, especially an iambus.

we are scandalised by the entreaties  
of honourable women

Here *cum* is followed by the subjunctive of attendant circumstances, and nearly=although.

=*nos rogari...indignamur.*

The noun “entreaties” > the verb *rogari*.

=*ab honestis feminis.*

The adjective is prepositive. The stress on it suggests the antithesis *improbis, impudicis (servis)*.

## CHAPTER VI

§ 1. And now I come  
to the question at issue  
  
Here  
  
the consul's speech fell under two  
heads

=*venio nunc.*

Again there is no connective.

=*ad id de quo agitur.*

Here *agitur* is either impersonal or *res* may be supplied as subject.

The specific noun “question” > the Latin indefinite neuter *id*.

=*in quo, despite de quo just preceding.*

=*duplex consulis oratio fuit.*

The genitive *consulis* is prepositive, perhaps to draw attention to his official position. His arguments are the arguments of a *consul*—they carry official weight, and imply official responsibility. Compare the prepositive *consularis* in § 2, and the position of *consul* at 34. 7. 14.

The word *duplex* is, of course,

predicative. Were it merely an attribute, the order *duplex consulis oratio* would be normal. See 34. 4. 12 on *aequato omnium cultu*.

=nam et...et = τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ... τοῦτο δέ....

Note the connective *nam*.

=legem ullam abrogari est indignatus.

The noun “repeal” >the verb. The pronominal adjective *ullus* is used because “any” is emphatic, and excludes all )( *quibus*, *quilibet*, which include all. Thus “Anyone can jump a foot” = *quisvis*, *quilibet* )( (“Can anyone jump fifty feet ?” = *num quisquam...?*

Of *quisquam* the adjective is *ullus* and from *ullus* it gets its feminine.

The rule for *quisquam* and *ullus* is: use them after negatives expressed or implied (as after a comparative); in emphatic statements (e.g. *si quisquam*=if anyone); to express the minimum, as in Seneca’s *cuius potest accidere quod cuiquam potest* i.e. “What can happen to anyone (if only one in the universe) can happen to everyone.”

=ullam omnino = νόμον καὶ ὄντινον.

=est indignatus, despite *indignamur* (“we are scandalised”) at the end of the previous chapter )( variety of English.

first... ; secondly...

he strongly objected to the repeal of any law

any whatsoever

strongly objected

secondly to the repeal, in particular, of a law

for the suppression of female extravagances

§ 2. This universal defence... while the attack

universal defence of legislation

seemed a fit topic for a consul

=et eam praecipue legem.

Note the anticipatory *eam* = “a” of English, where a relative follows. The adverb *praecipue*, which ought to precede *eam*, gains emphasis.

=quae luxuriae muliebris coercendae causa lata esset.

The noun “suppression” > the verb *coercendae*. For the gerundive to turn an abstract noun cp. 1. 1. 1 “advocates of Helen’s restoration”

=reddendae Helenae auctores.

=et illa (the former) communis... oratio..., et haec (the latter) adversus.

There is, I think, no connective. The first *et* =  $\mu\acute{e}v$  or  $\tau\epsilon$ ; the second *et* =  $\delta\acute{e}$  or *kai*.

The stiff and formal *illa...haec* — “the former”...“the latter”— while typical of Latin, is unnatural to English.

=communis pro legibus (sc. oratio).

See note on 34. 1. 5 *aditus in forum*.

=visa consularis oratio est.

For the prepositive (because predicative) *consularis* compare *consulis oratio* in § 1. Latin repeats *oratio*; English varies— “speech”...“topic.”

Observe the separation of the auxiliary *est* from *visa*. Livy does this frequently. Perhaps here *visa* gains stress by its position. See M. § 465, Obs. 4.

the attack on luxury

was well-suited to an austere morality

§ 3. there is danger that dust may be thrown in your eyes

unless we show

the fallacy which underlies each objection

=haec adversus luxuriam (sc. oratio).

See note at 34. 1. 5 on *aditus in forum*. Observe the repeated *luxuriam* despite *luxuriae mulierbris* in § 1. Contrast the variety of English.

=severissimis moribus conveniebat.

The underlying idea of *severus* is fixed, rigid, puritanical. See Duff on Lucretius 5. 1190 *signa severa*, where he explains the epithet as denoting the "purity and coldness of the starlight." Probably there is an idea of fixity as well.

Thus Tennyson's "Beneath the stony face of time" would be *sub temporis ore severo*.

=periculum est...ne quis error vobis offundatur.

Here *error*=liability to err, to get lost (in the darkness), and the metaphor is kept up in *offundatur* —a verb so often used with *tenebrae, nox, caligo*, etc.

The form *quis* adjectival, for *qui* is not uncommon. See M. § 90. 1.

=nisi...docuerimus.

The verb is probably future perfect. It is future because *periculum est*=*aliquid malum accidet*, and future perfect because antecedent in time to *accidet*.

=quid in utraque re vani sit.

Lit. "What of folly is in each

thing." For the neuter adjective *vani*=a noun see at 34. 2. 10 on *in publico*.

Note the separation of the genitive *vani* from *quid*. See at 34. 2. 1 on *minus...negotii*.

=utraque—because there are *two* objections )( *quaque* of more than two.

=*re*.

See Index.

=*ego enim*.

The English expression is merely a way of emphasising "I" )( others. Therefore *ego* is inserted. Note the connective *enim*.

Observe how in these sections we have *two* main sentences: (1) "Speaking for myself, I admit...nugatory"; (2) "On the other hand...with changing times." Contrast the *one* sentence of Latin, with its formal precision—*ego enim quem ad modum...fateor, ...sic...video*. The phrase *quem ad modum...sic = ut...ita = τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δέ*="though...yet."

The antithetical words are "I admit")("I see"; they therefore have stress, and in Latin come late; for verbs which take the accusative and infinitive come early unless emphatic.

= *ex iis legibus, quae...latae sunt, nullam abrogari debere*.

Note the anticipatory *iis*.

= *latae sunt*.

Here "are passed" = "have

each

objection

§§ 4, 5. Speaking for myself, I

laws which are passed...should in no case be repealed

are passed

been passed" i.e. a complete (perfect) present. Obviously the passage of a law is antecedent in time to its possible repeal. The principal verb *debere* is present; therefore the subordinate verb is present, and complete present because antecedent in time.

The indicative is not unusual in subordinate clauses of Orat. Obl. when the principal verb is 1st person. See Madv. *De Fin.* 1. 17. 55, and cp. *Pro Cluent.* 2. 6, and 57. 158.

= non in tempus aliquod.

Here, as often, *tempus* = *καιρός* = a critical time. The pronoun *aliquod* is abnormally postpositive, because it expresses emphatically "some special, considerable, important" occasion.

So below, *status aliquis* and *tempora aliqua*.

= sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt.

Observe *perpetuae* prepositive, in chiastic contrast to *aliquod* postpositive = "some special (occasion)."

Note too how "not to meet... utility" comes within the clause *quem ad modum... fateor*, whereas the limitation *nisi quam... fecit* comes, as an afterthought should do, after "fateor." This order is naturally common with clauses introduced by *nisi forte* and *nisi vero*.

not to meet some special need

but (are passed) to stand for all time because of their permanent utility

unless either experience has proved them a mistake

= nisi quam aut usus coarguit.

Lit. (of course) "unless (it be one) which...."

Livy has at 45. 32. 7 an interesting parallel: "He gave to Macedonia laws...so wisely framed that even lengthy experience—the only true test of legislation—found nothing to which exception could be taken" = leges Macedoniae dedit...quas (=tales ut) ne usus quidem longo tempore, qui unus est legum corrector, experiendo argueret.

[In this passage note (1) how the English "nothing" comes early in Latin, so that "even...nothing" > "not even (anything)"; (2) the Livian pleonasm *usus...experiendo*; (3) the repetition *leges...legum* ( English variety; (4) *longo tempore*—the ablative may be used where the adjective expresses duration. See the examples quoted by Roby § 1185, and add Caes. *B.C.* 1. 81. 3 *tota nocte*; *B.G.* 1. 26. 5 *tota nocte continenter ierunt*. This last justifies *B.C.* 1. 46. 1 *pugnatum est continenter horis quinque*.]

The verb *coarguere* like *arguere* in 45. 32. 7 and *ἴξειέ γχεῖν* = to "show up (the weaknesses of)." Compare 34. 54. 8 *veteribus, nisi quae usus evidenter arguit, stari malunt* = men prefer to abide by tradition, save where experience plainly condemns.

some particular condition of the body politic

rendered nugatory

§ 5. On the other hand laws once demanded by special situations

N. 1.

Livy has *usus* subject to a transitive verb eleven times, but always with an inanimate object or with no object expressed. See Appendix A.

=status *aliquis rei publicae*.

For the order of *aliquis* see above on *tempus aliquod*. The form *aliquis* for the regular adjectival *aliqui* is not infrequent.

The order of *rei publicae* seems to show that it is felt both as genitive with *status* and then again as dative (*ἀπὸ κοινοῦ*) with *inutilem*.

=*inutilem fecit*.

At 34. 27. 6 we have si quos suspectos status praesens rerum faceret.

These two are the only cases in Livy of *status* subject to a transitive verb. But *facere* with an abstract or inanimate subject is extremely common in Latin. See Appendix A.

=sic, answering *quem ad modum*.

=quas tempora aliqua desiderarunt leges.

For the position of *aliqua* see above, § 4 on *in tempus aliquod*.

Note the order of *leges*—a single word after the verb.

The word *tempus* occurs some 39 times in Livy as subject to a transitive verb (cp. 34. 6. 10), but in only 6 of these 39 cases is the object a person. See Appendix A.

The adverb “once” is trans-

lated by the tense of *desiderarunt*  
i.e. "have demanded"—complete  
present.

Observe that we say: "laws  
which special situations have  
demanded, I see to be...": Latin  
says "what laws special situations  
have demanded, these I see to  
be...." The relative is more often  
than not "picked up" by the  
demonstrative. Here we might  
have *eas* before *mortales*.

=*mortales*, ut ita dicam,...esse  
video.

The position of *video* gives it  
emphasis—I don't think, I know;  
I see the process for myself. See  
note at the beginning of § 4.

Livy here apologises for the  
bold *mortales*. At 2. 44. 8 he  
speaks of *imperia* (empires) as  
*mortalia*, without apology.

=et *temporibus ipsis mutabiles*.

The ablative *temporibus* is  
partly temporal, partly causal.  
Observe the repetition § 4 *tempus*,  
§ 5 *tempora* and *temporibus*. Con-  
trast the variety of English:  
"need," "situations," "times."

=quae in pace lata sunt, plerum-  
que bellum abrogat.

Observe that there is no con-  
nective. "Measures" = *quae*, i.e.  
a neuter pronoun translates the  
specific noun of English.

Note *in pace*, where *in* ex-  
presses attendant circumstances.  
=plerumque.

I see to be "mortal" (if I may  
use the word)

and liable to change with changing  
times

§ 6. Measures adopted in peace  
are generally rescinded

generally

The position of *plerumque* (separated from *abrogat*) gives it stress, and therefore gives it the meaning "generally." In its normal position (immediately before the verb) it would probably mean "often," for in Livy, though not in Cicero, it usually weakens to the sense *saepe*. So in Cicero *plerique* = "most," but in Livy usually = "many."

The word *bellum* is subject to a transitive verb 44 times in Livy, but *pax* only 6 times. See Appendix A.

= *quae in bello, pax* (sc. *abrogat*).

Note the asyndeton at *quae*, almost invariable with a relative. Greek would write  $\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\ldots\delta\delta\epsilon\ldots$

= *ut in navis administratione.*

Here *in* = "in the case of." In the English there is a simile, but the fact is not formally shown. Contrast Latin which inserts "just as" (*ut*) and ties with the preceding sentence.

= *alia.*

Again the Latin neuter expresses the specific noun of English.

= *usui sunt.*

For the predicative dative see Roby, *Syntax*, Pref. xxvii. sqq.

= *in secunda* (sc. *tempestate*).

Here, again, *in* expresses attendant circumstances.

= *alia in adversa tempestate.*

those adopted in war, by peace

In directing a ship...

some methods

are of value

for good weather

others for bad

Both English and Latin have asyndeton here) (τὰ μὲν...τὰ δέ....

The adjectives "good" and "bad" are antithetical and therefore are stressed. Thus *secunda* is kept waiting for its noun, and *adversa* is prepositive.

=haec cum.

Note that *haec* precedes the conjunction of its clause, although not subject to the principal clause also. This draws our attention emphatically to *ea lex*, when we find it to be the subject of the principal sentence, and we are helped to feel that *ea lex* is a special case of a general classification *haec*.

=haec.

The loose neuter suffices. All is made plain by the preceding context. The two types are laws *in tempus aliquod* and laws *perpetuae utilitatis* (§ 4).

=(cum) ita natura distincta sint  
=διάφορα πέφυκεν.

=ex utro tandem genere ea lex  
esse videtur...?

We have *ex utro* (not *ex quo*) because there are only two classes. For *tandem* (= "pray") cp. *quis tandem? τίς ποτε*;

Note the anticipatory *ea* which allows the relative clause to follow (instead of preceding) the principal sentence.

=quam abrogamus.

The noun "repeal" > the verb.

§ 7. Since then these

these two types of legislation

are inherently so different

to which type, think you, does  
this law belong?

whose repeal is proposed

The tense of *abrogamus* is “conative present” = “we are for repealing.” Compare 34. 1. 7 on *quae abrogabatur*.

=quid? =τι δέ; τι γάρ;

=vetus regia lex (sc. est)...?

The two adjectives, being emphatic, are prepositive. Note the piling up of ideas—“is it old, with an unbroken history (*vetus*), and does it date back to the kings (*rēgia*)?”

For *vetus* see 34. 3. 3 on *novum*, and for the adjectives without connective cp. 44. 5. 3 *longi duo validi asseres*, and 27. 22. 12 *naves longas triginta veteres*.

See M. § 300, Obs. 5.

=simul cum ipsa urbe natā.

The noun “life” > the verb in Latin.

=aut.

For the use of *aut* by itself, see M. § 436.

This *aut* is frequent in enumerations. Compare the special case “two or at most three” = *duo aut summum tres*.

In a bi-membral question, or in any question, *aut* extends, while *an* excludes. Thus “Is he good or bad?” = *utrum bonus est an malus?* Here the answer must be “good” or “bad.” Contrast *estne bonus aut sapiens?* To this the answer may be “He is neither”; for the Latin sounds

§ 8. Well,  
is it some ancient enactment of  
the kings

as old as the life of our city

Or

to take the era following

when the decemvirs were appointed to draw up a code

was it included by them in the XII Tables ?

Did our ancestors regard...and therefore must we fear...?

like: "Is he good or wise or what is he?"

=quod secundum est.

Lit. "the thing which is next"

=τό γε ἐπιγενόμενον.

The neuter pronoun translates the specific noun "era."

=ab decemviris ad condenda iura creatis.

For the order see 34. 4. 12 on *aequato omnium cultu*. Here the noun *decemviris* comes first because we want the name of the new era, decemviral )( regal, to come early and ticket, as it were, the new phrase. The prepositive *regia* has already prepared us.

=in duodecim tabulis scripta.

Latin preserves parallelism: English has a new question formally expressed as such. Latin says: "Is it an old regal law, born with the city...or...written in the XII Tables ?"

The words "by them" are not needed because they are most neatly expressed by inserting *ab* with *decemviris*.

=cum maiores nostri...existimarent...nobis quoque verendum...?

For the form of sentence cp. "I am tired and therefore am going" = *cum fessus sim, discedo*, or, *quod fessus sum, idcirco discedo*. See 34. 6. 9 (p. 153), and 34. 7. 3 (p. 175).

Note *nobis quoque* = καὶ ήμῖν φοβητέον.

Again English has a fresh question; Latin ties closely with the preceding by a relative, i.e. by *sine qua=ut* (so that) *sine ea*.

Observe how to translate: "I regard it (a law) as essential to the preservation of wifely honour" = *sine ea non existimo decus matronale servari posse*, where the noun "preservation" becomes the verb.

= *sine qua cum maiores nostri non existimarint decus matronale servari posse, nobis quoque verendum sit...?*

Observe that *ut sine ea (sine qua)* goes both with *cum...servari posse* and with *verendum sit*.

The form *existimarint* is somewhat rare in Livy, but cp. *pugnarint* 2. 46. 1.

= *ne cum ea pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogemus?*

The verb *abrogare* has occurred four times already in this chapter, viz. in §§ 1, 4, 6, and 7. Contrast the variety of English—"repeal," "rescind," "repeal" (noun), "annul." It occurs again in §§ 9 and 10, = "repeal" (noun), and "abolition."

= *quis igitur nescit...?*

So Greek *τις ἀπα ἀγνοεῖ τοῦθ' οὐτι...*; see 34. 6. 16 on "Anyone can see."

= *novam istam legem esse.*

The point is that there has been nothing like it before; there-

Did our ancestors regard it as essential to the preservation of wifely honour, and therefore must we fear... ?

that, in annulling it, we annul also the purity and sanctity of womanhood ?

### § 9. But everyone knows

that this is a law without precedent

fore *novam* comes first. For *novus* see note 34. 3. 3 on *novum*.

The law is also *recens* (i.e. has been in existence for a short time), as what follows makes clear. The speaker prefers the more invidious term *novam*, although he really means *recentem*.

The word "this" would be said with a sneer ("this precious law"); hence *istam*.

= *viginti ante annis latam.*

The ablative is one of "measure of difference," i.e. "before by (the measure of) twenty years."

The Lex Oppia was passed in B.C. 215 and repealed in B.C. 195, the present year.

= Q. Fabio et Ti. Sempronio consulibus.

These words must precede *latam*, for the phrase "carried 20 years ago" is constructionally complete at *latam*, and anything that followed would gain emphasis because unexpected.

When, as here, the *praenomina* of the consuls are inserted, we more often find "bimembral asyndeton." See note 34. 1. 3.

Observe that the abstract "consulship" > concrete *consulibus*.

= *sine qua.*

The relative acts as a connective.

= *cum...matronae...vixerint, quod tandem...periculum est?*

carried twenty years ago

in the consulship of Quintus Fabius and Tiberius Sempronius

Without it

women lived..., and why, pray, is there danger...?

The “and” = “and therefore”; hence the form of expression. See § 8 above on “and therefore must we fear...?”

For this “and” = “and therefore” cp. Perceval, *History of Italy*: “The circuit of the walls was immense..., and Frederic found that to attack them with the battering ram...would be in vain” = *Fredericus, cum murorum ingens circuitus esset...sensit neququam se arietes admoturum.*

= *per tot annos.*

Note how the phrase is brought forward for emphasis. In *Pref.* § 5 we get *tot per annos* with stress on *tot* by separation, cp. Cic. *Cat.* 1. 7. 16 *quis te...tot ex tuis amicis...salutavit?*

= *optimis moribus vixerint.*

Observe the stress on *optimis* prepositive.

The ablative *moribus* is one of attendant circumstances—“their character (being) very good.”

The tense of *vixerint* is uncertain. It may be “historical perfect” (see M. § 335 *a*) or “complete present.” The latter is due to the fact that *periculum est* is present; therefore the subordinate clause is present also, and “complete present,” because antecedent in time to *est*. This I believe to be the true explanation of such instances as *scio quanto in honore apud Graecos fuerit musica*; lit.

for all those years

lived lives beyond reproach

why, pray, is there danger that...?

its repeal may lead to an outbreak  
of voluptuousness

§ 10. If this measure had been  
one of long standing

"...how honoured it *has been*,"  
not "was." In such a case, as  
in our passage, the imperfect  
would, of course, be impossible.  
(See M. § 382, Obs. 5.)

=quod tandem (=τις ποτε κινδυνός), ne...periculum est?  
=(ne) abrogata ea effundantur ad  
luxuriam.

The noun "repeal" > verb,  
and, as the verb contains the  
point ("repeal" has stress), it  
comes first. If we had *ea abrogata* the sense would be "its  
repeal."

The personification of "repeal"  
(acting as leader) is avoided by  
putting *abrogata ea* in the abla-  
tive. See note on 34. 5. 8 *nonne  
intercursu matronarum*.

The noun "outbreak" > verb.  
For the phrase cp. 44. 31. 13 *ad  
preces lacrimasque effusus*. But  
*in* is more frequent, cp. 36. 11. 3  
*in luxuriam eff.*, 25. 20. 7 *in licen-  
tiam socordiamque eff.*, 29. 23. 4 *in  
Venerem* (licentiousness) *eff.*, 33.  
18. 18 and 35. 5. 12 *in fugam  
effusi* (cp. *effusa fuga* 1. 27. 10,  
*effusa praedandi licentia* 22. 3. 9,  
and *effuse populari* 41. 10. 2), and,  
lastly, 42. 30. 2 *in Romanos effusi*,  
which seems to equal *in amorem  
Romanorum effusi*.

=nam si ista lex vetus...esset.

Note the connective )( English.  
For *vetus* )( *antiquus* see 34. 3. 3  
on *novum*. Here *vetus* is a con-

or passed in order to

to limit feminine indulgence

there would be reason to fear

that its abolition

jecture. It seems better to read *aut vetus*. The scribe's eye caught the second *aut*, and omitted *aut vetus*. Madv. *Emend. Livian.* p. 497, § 398 suggests *aut antiqua aut*.

As to *ista* see above, § 9.

=*aut ideo lata esset, ut....*

If we are to read this *aut* without a preceding *aut*, then it = "or at any rate." See M. § 436.

Note the anticipatory *ideo*.

=*ut finiret libidinem muliebrem.*

The verb "limit" has stress and therefore comes early. The order gives the effect of "to limit indulgence and in women." See 34. 1. 6.

The noun *lex* is used by Livy as a subject to a transitive verb 29 times. See note on 34. 4. 13 and Appendix A.

=*verendum foret.*

Lit. "there would have been being an obligation to fear."

More often the auxiliary is indicative (here it would be *erat*) with the gerund. See Roby, § 1520.

Livy often uses *foret* as a mere equivalent of *esset*; sometimes for euphony, as here and at 1. 46. 3 *ut...ultimum...regnum esset quod scelere partum foret.*

For *foret* see M. § 377, Obs. 2.  
=*ne abrogata.*

The noun of English > the verb. So "from the building of the city" = *ab urbe condita.*

The use of the participle is frequent both with a personal subject, and a non-personal subject. For the former cp. 1. 34. 3 “Lucumo’s pride was only increased by his *marriage* with Tanaquil” = Lucumoni ... animos auxit ducta in matrimonium Tanaquil; for the latter cp. 1. 14. 9. “Their alarm was redoubled by a *movement* from the camp” = addunt pavorem mota e castris signa.

=incitaret.

The noun of English > the verb. English could say: “might incite it (*libidinem*),” but Latin simply supplies the object in such cases.

=cur sit autem lata.

The noun “adoption” > verb. Words like “ground,” “reason,” “cause,” etc. + a genitive may often be turned by a dependent question, e.g. “I know the reason of his absence” = *scio quare absit ille*. So Greek οἴδα δι’ ὅτι ἀπεστίνοντος.

Observe *autem* third, and see M. § 471, Obs. 1. The effect (as M. points out) is to stress *cur*.

=ipsum indicabit tempus.

Greek would say αὐτὰ (= the facts themselves) δεῖξει.

For *tempus* subject to a transitive verb see on 34. 6. 5.

Note the single word after the verb.

might prove an incitement

but the grounds of its adoption

may be seen in the circumstances themselves

## § 11.

the victor of Cannae

Tarentum, Arpi, and Capua  
were already in his hands

§ 12. Rome itself was thought  
to be the objective of his army

our allies had revolted

Note no connective, and observe the asyndetic style in §§ 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

=victor ad Cannas.

A prepositional phrase here qualifies a noun of strong verbal meaning (see 34. 1. 5 on *aditus in forum*): *victor* equals a perfect participle of *vincō* = *victor factus* = *νενικηκώς, νικῶν*.

Livy freely uses prepositions with names of towns, where the neighbourhood merely is denoted.

Thus *ad Cannas* would mean “to” or “in the neighbourhood of C.” and *a Cannis* “from the neighbourhood of C.”

=iam Tarentum, iam Arpos, iam Capuam habebat.

Note the rhetorical repetition of *iam* (anaphora) and contrast English.

=ad urbem Romam admoturus (esse) exercitum videbatur.

Note how “*It seemed that he would come*” = “*He seemed, was thought to be, about to come*” = *venturus esse videbatur* = Greek *ἔδόκει* (he was thought) *μέλλειν ἔναι*.

The noun “objective” is turned by a verb in Latin. For the phrase cp. *machinam admovere* (Cic. *Pro Cluent.* § 36), and English “bring up the guns.”

=defecrant socii.

The order is effective. Hannibal was approaching; a revolt

there were no soldiers to take the place of the fallen

had occurred and among the allies.

no seamen

=non milites in supplementum ... (habebamus).

Observe the position of *non*, brought forward for emphasis in this and the two following clauses.  
= non socios navales... (habebamus).

o man the fleet

The sailors were mainly drawn from freedmen of allies and "colonists" (*coloni maritimi*).

Livy writes both *socii navales* and *navales socii* (each ten times), but always *duumviri navales*. Here he puts *socios* first to remind us, perhaps, that the *socii* had revolted.

=ad classem tuendam.

The word *tueri* also includes equipping and keeping in order. Compare *τὸν ναυτικὸν θεραπεύειν* (Thuc. 2. 65. 7).

=non pecuniam in aerario habebamus.

=servi, quibus arma darentur, ... emebantur.

Here *quibus = ut* (in order that) *iis...*

=ita ut pretium pro iis... dominis solveretur.

Of course *pro iis* properly goes with the verb *solveretur*. The genitive *eorum* governed by *pretium* would mean much the same.

When *ita* comes close to *ut*, a limitation or condition is usually implied. Literally the phrase

no money in the treasury

slaves were being purchased to bear arms

the price for whom was to be paid to their owners

runs thus: “on these terms (*ita*) viz. that (*ut*) a price *was to be paid*”—a sort of jussive running into a concessive subjunctive. Compare 1. 3. 5 *pax ita convenerat ut fluvius...finis esset*, lit. “peace was arranged on these terms (*ita*) namely that (*ut*) the river *was to be the boundary.*” Greek would write ξυνέβησαν ἐπὶ τοῖσδε· τὸν μὲν ποταμὸν εἶναι ὄρον κ.τ.λ., where *εἶναι* is a survival of the infinitive =imperative, as in Homer.  
=bello perfecto.

The noun “conclusion” > the verb. The phrase must come within its clause *ut...solveretur*. (Contrast English order.) Properly it qualifies *solveretur*, and should immediately precede the verb. But it has stress, for, normally, the payment would have been made at once; and, furthermore, the order *pro iis dominis* would produce ambiguity.  
=in eandem diem pecuniae.

For the position of *pecuniae* see 34. 1. 3 on *in medio ardore Punici belli* (p. 31).

Observe that *dies* in the singular is feminine when it means (1) “time,” cp. *volvenda dies*, (2) a date (as here), (3) a day fixed for legal proceedings, cp. *die constituta*.

For *in diem* cp. “ready against our coming,” and Greek ἐς τὴν δεκάτην ἡμέραν.

on the conclusion of hostilities

§ 13. up to the same date of settlement

the tax-farmers had promised to contract for the supply of	= publicani. = praebenda.....se conducturos (esse) professi erant.
	The noun "supply">>the verb <i>praebenda</i> .
	Note that "They contract for the building of the house" = domum aedificandam conducunt) ("They call for contracts for the building of the house" = domum aedificandam locant.
corn and other necessaries of war	For the gerundive with these words and with <i>curo</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>trado</i> etc., see Roby, § 1401 and <i>Pref. lxxvi.</i> = frumentum et cetera quae belli usus postulabant.
slaves to act as rowers...were being provided by us	Livy has almost the same phrase at 26. 43. 7 <i>quae belli usus</i> <i>poscunt</i> . For <i>usus</i> as subject to a transitive verb see on 34. 6. 4 nisi quam (legem) <i>usus coarguit</i> . See also Appendix A. = servos ad remum...dabamus.
the number fixed in proportion to income	W. takes <i>ad remum</i> with <i>da-</i> <i>bamus</i> . = numero ex censu constituto. For <i>ex</i> = "in accordance with" = <i>κατὰ</i> + accusative, cp. <i>ex sententia mea</i> ; and for the position of <i>ex censu</i> see note on 34. 4. 12 <i>aequato omnium cultu</i> . = cum stipendio nostro.
as well as pay	One is tempted to read <i>nostros</i> in agreement with <i>servos</i> . = aurum et argentum omne.
§ 14. all our gold and silver	Note stress on <i>omne</i> : an ad- jective of quantity is, usually, prepositive.

(senators had set the example)

=ab senatoribus eius rei initio orto.

Lit. “the beginning of the (*eius*) thing having started with (*ab*, cp. ἀρχεσθαι ἀπό) the senators.”

For the typical Livian pleonasm *initio orto* cp. *Pref. § 12 querelae ...ab initio...ordiendae rei absint.*

=in publicum conferebamus.

So Greek ἐς τὸ κοινὸν ἐσεφέρομεν.

=viduae et pupilli.

For *viduae* see on 34. 5. 10.

=pecunias suas in aerarium deferabant.

The plural of *pecunia* (cp. “moneys”) like the plural of *fortuna* is frequent even when we are speaking of one person.

The *aerarium* was till B.C. 83 in the Temple of Saturn at the west end of the Forum.

The *de* of *defero* is probably due to the fact that people had to come *down* to the Forum from their residences on the hills of Rome. Compare *in forum descendere* and, perhaps, *ad accusandum descendere* (Cic. *Caec.* 1. 1) and *in causam descendere* (Cic. *Phil.* 8. 2. 4, and *Livy* 36. 7. 6).

=cautum erat.

Cicero often adds *in lege, in legibus*; Silver writers have *lege, legibus*.

=quo ne plus auri...domi habemus.

Lit. “there was laid down (the

we were contributing to the public service

widows, unmarried women, and wards

were taking what they possessed to the treasury

it was provided by law

that we should have at home not more than a certain amount of... gold

amount) than which not more of gold...we were to have."

The *quo* is ablative of comparison, and *haberemus* is dependent jussive.

W. quotes the fuller form of expression from Suet. *Jul.* 19 *cautum est de numero gladiatorum, quo ne maiorem habere liceret*= "The law laid down the maximum number of gladiators which a man might possess." A good instance too is Cic. *ad Fam.* 7. 2. 1 *prae-finisti quo ne pluris emerem*= "you fixed the price beyond which I was not to go"; lit. "you fixed the price (sc. *pretium*) than which not at more I was to buy."

=*auri et argenti facti*.

Contrast *infecti*= "unwrought," and *signati*= stamped, coined.

=*quo ne plus*.

Observe the rhetorical anaphora of Latin.

=*signati argenti et aeris*.

• Note that *signati* is prepositive, thus forming a chiasmus with *argenti facti* preceding.

=*tali tempore in luxuria et ornata matronae occupatae erant...?*

Livy uses either *in* + ablative, or the plain ablative with *occupatus*. The latter construction is less frequent.

The word "so" is required here in English, and its omission is rare in Latin. Indeed the rule may be laid down that *ut* con-

of wrought gold and silver

or

of silver and bronze coin

§ 15. at such a time, were the wives so given up to luxurious adornment... ?

secutive must have some anticipatory word in the principal clause such as *adeo*, *ita*, etc. Perhaps *ita* has dropped out before *in*, or should be read in place of *in*. Livy, however, omits *ita* at 3. 44. 1 and 9. 5. 6.

Observe the hendiadys *luxuria et ornatu*, and compare 34. 7. 5 “bitter indignation” = *dolor et indignatio* (p. 180).

Here *luxuria* and *ornatu* come early because they are logical subjects, as if the sentence ran: “did luxurious adornment fill the thoughts of the wives...?”  
=ut ad eam coercendam Oppia lex desiderata sit.

The noun “repression” > a verb *coercendam*.

The repression of luxuriousness is the important idea and therefore comes early.

In the hendiadys *luxuria et ornatu* the first word is the more emphatic and *eam* is made to agree with it.

Observe *Oppia* prepositive as at 34. 1. 2 *de Oppia lege abroganda*. Here there is a variant *lex Oppia*, and Madvig, *Emend. Livian.* p. 497, § 398, would omit *Oppia* on the ground that a general reference to a law is better suited to the context.

The aorist perfect (*desiderata sit*) is frequent in Livy in a consecutive clause (cp. 34. 14. 8

Why, owing to the abandonment  
of Ceres' sacrifice

(for all the women were in  
mourning)

*reprehenderit).* Cicero, however, prefers the imperfect subjunctive; he still felt that the subjunctive should express a tendency rather than an *actual* result. Thus in "he is foolish enough to do it" (*ita stultus est ut id faciat*) we have a legitimate use of the mood =  $\ddot{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$  + infinitive; but in "he is so foolish that he does it" (*ita stultus est ut id faciat*) we get an actual result expressed by the subjunctive =  $\ddot{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$  + indicative. This is really an illegitimate extension of the subjunctive, and, in past time, Cicero salved his conscience, as it were, by using a tense of incompleteness—the imperfect. = *cum, quia Cereris sacrificium... intermissum erat.*

The noun "abandonment" > the verb.

The genitive *Cereris* is prepositive because *her* festival, being a woman's festival, ought not to have been abandoned by women.  
= *lugentibus omnibus matronis.*

The words *lugere* and *luctus* are properly used of mourning for the dead.

The phrase must, of course, be set within the clause *quia... intermissum erat*; otherwise it would brim over and acquire unnecessary emphasis. Note the repetition *matronis* after *matronae* above)( variety of English "women"..."wives."

the senate commanded that the period of such mourning should be limited to thirty days !

=senatus finiri luctum triginta diebus iussit.

Note the stress on *finiri* coming early, as if “ordered that there should be an *end* of mourning and within thirty days.”

The ordinary period of mourning was ten months.

The ablative *triginta diebus* is ablative of “time within which.” See M. § 276, Obs. 5.

At 22. 56. 5 Livy stresses *triginta* by making it postpositive. The whole passage deserves quotation—*adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus, ut sacrum anniversarium Cereris intermissum sit* (note the aorist perfect in a consecutive clause), *quia ne lugentibus id facere est fas nec ulla in illa tempestate* (i.e. after Cannae) *matrona expers luctus fuerat. itaque ne ob eandem causam alia quoque sacra publica aut privata deserrentur, senatus consulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus.*

=cui non apparet...?

The positive assertion of English may often be translated by a negative question in Latin and Greek. Here *cui non appet?* =πῶς οὐ δηλον...; Compare 34. 6. 9 “But everyone knows”=quis igitur nescit...?

=miseriam civitatis.

For the genitive see 34. 1. 5 on “in the city”=*urbis* (p. 39). =“in that,” “because”=quia.

### § 16. Anyone can see

that the...distress in the country

when

every private citizen had to divert his money to the public use

= omnium privatorum pecuniae in usum publicum vertendae erant.

In Latin the logical subject “every private citizen,” although not nominative, comes first. This prepositive genitive is answered by *publicum*—postpositive and chiastic.

For *pecuniae* see 34. 6. 14.

= *istam legem* scripsisse.

The word *istam* (1)=“that to which you (Cato) refer”; (2) contains a sneer and represents “piece of” in the English.

The personification of *inopiam* and *miseriam* as drawing up a law is very bold. The nearest approach is at 9. 13. 9 *profectos...inopia vexavit*, and 40. 14. 2 *miseria haec et metus crāpulam facile excusserunt*.

Livy has *inopia* seven times subject to a transitive verb (only twice with a *personal* object), and *miseria* thrice (never with a *personal* object). See Appendix A.

= *tam diu mansuram, quam diu.*

The phrase “on the statute book” is merely ornamental, and needs no reproduction in Latin.

Note the anticipatory *tam diu* formally picked up by *quam diu*. This anticipatory phrase helps to translate “only” of English. Compare “he only did it to pain her” = *eo rem fecit ut dolore afficeret eam.*

= *(quam diu) causa scribendae legis mansisset.*

which was to remain on the statute book only so long as

(so long as) the reason for its enactment continued to exist

Note “reason for” > “reason of”; see 34. 1. 5 “in the city” = *urbis* (p. 39).

The noun “enactment” > verb. Observe the repetition *scripsisse... scribendae* )( variety of English “responsible for” ... “enactment.”

The pronoun “its” is turned by *legis* after *legem* above. Compare 3. 72. 6. “But greed and its champion won the day” = sed plus cupiditas et auctor cupiditatis valet.

= *mansisset*.

Again repetition—*mansuram* above )( variety of English “to remain on the statute book” ... “continued to exist.”

The pluperfect represents a future perfect in the recta, i.e. *inopia...legem scripsit* (has framed) *tam diu mansuram quam diu causa...manserit*, where *tam diu mansuram* = *quae tam diu manebit*.

The tense *manserit* becomes *mansisset* to suit the past tense *scripsisse*.

= nam si, quae.

The neuter plural translates the specific noun of English.

= (quae) tunc...aut decrevit senatus aut populus iussit.

Note the first anticipatory *aut*. English does not need its insertion.

Observe too the elaborate chiasmus *decrevit senatus...populus iussit*.

continued to exist

### § 17. For if the measures

then decreed by the senate or passed by the assembly

to meet the circumstances of the moment

=temporis causa.

Note the repetition of *causa* just after *causā* at the end of the preceding section.

The two words are brought forward (of course within the relative clause) for emphasis, and prepare us for the contrast—*in perpetuum*. Again *tempus* = *καιρός*.  
 = *in perpetuum servari oportet*.  
 = *cur pecunias reddimus privatis?*

For *pecunias* see on 34. 6. 14.  
 Note the repetition *privatis* after *privatorum* in § 16)( English variety : “private citizen”...“private person.”

Here *privatis* is put last to contrast it with *publica* in the next sentence.

The *re* in *reddo* not merely expresses “back,” but also “what is due.” Compare *reddere epistulam* = to deliver a letter; Greek *ἀποδιδόναι ἐπιστολήν* with *ἀπό* as in *ἀπατεῖν*.

= *cur publica...locamus?*

Here, again, the neuter plural (aided by the sense of *locare*) translates the specific noun (“contracts”) of the English.

For *locare* and *conducere* see on 34. 6. 13 (p. 160).

= *praesenti pecunia.*

Lit. “at the (price of) money paid in cash (*praesenti*).”

Compare *pecuniam represe-*  
*tare* (Cic. *Att.* 12. 25. 1) and Livy  
 36. 4. 7 *stipendium...praesens dare;*

Why do we call for state contracts?

on the basis of immediate payment

44. 27. 9 *talenta ... praesentia dare*; 44. 25. 12 *partem (pecuniae) ... praesentem ferre* (=carry off); 45. 42. 11 *premium eorum ... praesens exigere*.

The adjective *praesenti* is prepositive in contrast with the delayed payment of § 13.

=*cur servi, qui militent, non emuntur?*

Here *qui=ut* (in order that) *ii.*  
=*cur privati non damus remiges...?*

Note the repetition *privati, privatis* (§ 17), *privatorum* (§ 16), and contrast the variety of English: “as individuals”...“private persons”...“private citizen.”

Observe the single word *remiges* after the verb, as so often. Here, perhaps, the position suggests the contrast *qui militent.*  
=*sicut=ωσπιερ και (τότε).*  
=*tunc dedimus.*

English could say “exactly as we *did* before.” Latin, more often, uses repetition of the verb, and leaves the object *to be supplied*. The “vicarious” *facere* is, of course, found in Latin. See Holden, *De Off.* 1. 1. 4. So Greek uses *ποιεῖν* (Plato, *Rep.* 359 b) and *δρᾶν* (Thuc. 2. 49. 5).

§ 18. Why are slaves not bought to serve in our armies?

Why do we not, as individuals, provide rowers, ...?

exactly as  
we provided them before

## CHAPTER VII

§ 1. All other classes, all other persons      = omnes alii ordines, omnes homines.

Note no connective.

Normal Latin would be *ceteri omnes*, but Livy uses *alii* for *ceteri* frequently.

= mutationem in meliorem statum rei publicae sentient.

Lit. “the change of the state to a better position.” The word “better” is prepositive and has stress; it is a change (as Greek would say) *ἐσ τὸ βελτιον καὶ οὐ τὸ χειρον*.

The prepositional phrase *in meliorem statum* may qualify *mutationem* because *mutationem* is accompanied by an attribute *rei publicae*. See 34. 1. 5 on *aditus in forum* (p. 40).

= ad coniuges tantum nostras... fructus non perveniet?

Observe the stress on *ad coniuges* coming first. The “and” of English is turned by asyndeton. Greek would have *μὲν* with “all other classes,” and *δὲ* with *ad coniuges*. These two words occupy the place of the subject, thrusting the grammatical subject *fructus* quite late in the sentence.

Cicero would use *solum* for *tantum*. With him *tantum* still means “so much” or “only so much.”

are to feel the improvement in the condition of the state

and shall only our wives reap no benefit...?

benefit from its peace and tranquillity?

its

§ 2. Purple will be worn by us men

in the official dress of magistrates and priests

=pacis et tranquillitatis publicae fructus...?

Note how "benefit from" > "benefit of," and see note at 34.  
1. 5 "in the city" = *urbis* (p. 39).

The genitives are prepositive and form, as it were, a second subject, as if Livy were writing: "to our wives shall *peace and tranquillity* bring no benefit?"

=publicae, despite *rei publicae* above. Latin repeats; English varies. See also note on *legis* in § 16 of the last chapter (p. 167).

=*purpura viri utemur.*

Again there is no connective. The Latin order makes *purpura* the logical subject, and *purpura* tickets, so to speak, the whole paragraph; "purple" is to be the topic.

=*praetextati in magistratibus, in sacerdotiis.*

Lit. "wearing the *toga praetexta*(as) in the case of magistracies and priesthoods."

Observe the bi-membral asyndeton, especially common when examples are cited in illustration. See M. § 434, where Cic. *De Off.* 1. 16. 50 is quoted (in quibus (feris) inesse fortitudinem saepe dicimus, ut in equis, in leonibus). The *ut* of this passage suggests that *ut* may have fallen out between *praetextati* and *in*.

For the form *praetextatus* cp. *tōgatus*, *tūnicatus*, *sāgatus*, *sō-*

our children

will wear

the toga bordered with purple

magistrates in colonies and provincial towns...will receive from us the right

and here, in Rome, the lowest official class, the superintendents of streets

leatus, *căligatus*, and English “booted,” “sandalled,” “slippered.” = *liberi nostri*.

For *liberi* )( *pueri* see on 34. 4. 18 (p. 108).

= *utentur*, despite *utemur* above )( the variety of vowel sound in English “will be worn”...“will wear.”

= *praetextis purpura togis*.

For the order see on 34. 4. 12 *aequato omnium cultu*. Latin has the plural *togis* attracted to the number of the subject. Apart from the evil sound and obscurity of *praetextā purpurā togā*, the singular *togā* might mean one *toga* in which to wrap up the whole family.

The *prae* of *praetexo* = “at the edge,” just as *praefringo* = I break off the end of something. So Verg. *Aen.* vi. 4 litora curvae—*praetexunt* puppes = fringe the shore.

= *magistratibus in coloniis municipisque...ius permittemus*.

In Latin, of course, “in colonies” does not properly qualify *magistratibus* but goes with the verb *permittimus*.

For *coloniae* and *municipia* see Ramsay’s *Antiquities*, pp. 88–92 (Ramsay and Lanciani, pp. 118–122).

= *hic Romae infimo generi, magistris vicorum... (ius permittemus)*.

and here

official class

the right to use this same dress

§ 3. and not merely in life  
may they have this uniform

have

this uniform :

= *hic*.

Note the asyndeton, as if *hic* δὲ were preceded by *magistratibus μέν*.  
= *generi*.

The word “official” needs no representation ; it is already expressed in the preceding *magistratibus*.

= *togae praetextae habendae ius*.

We say “right to use” ; Latin can only say “right of using.” See 34. 1. 5 “in the city” = *urbis*.

The phrase *toga praetexta* is repeated, despite *praetextis...togi* above )( variety of English.

= *nec* (sc. *permittimus*) *ut vivi solum habeant [tantum] insigne*.

W. is astonished at the position of *solum* and Madvig brackets it. But there is no reason for surprise ; Livy wishes to emphasise *vivi* in contrast with *mortui*, which is put last, after its verb *crementur*, to reinforce the antithesis.

There are plenty of instances of one word, the word of interest, placed between *non* and *solum* (cp. 5. 42. 3 *non mentibus solum... sed*, etc.), and here the *ut* cannot well be placed elsewhere.

= *habeant*, in spite of *habendae* at end of previous section )( variety of English.

= *[tantum] insigne*.

H. J. Müller brackets *tantum*. Perhaps *tantum* should be read in place of *solum*, which may have

been a gloss on *tantum* to show that *tantum* does not go with *insigne*; or, possibly, *tantum* was a gloss on *dumtaxat* below, and has been displaced.

Even if *tantum* could stand for *tam splendidum*, Valerius would be stultifying his argument; for he is trying to show that the *insigne* is commonplace and allowed to the most insignificant officials.

=sed etiam ut cum eo cremenatur mortui.

Note *mortui* last )( *viri* at the beginning of the clause.

The colon after "uniform" is translated by *sed*, and the stress on "dead" is represented partly by *etiam*, partly by the position of *mortui*.

=feminis dumtaxat purpurae usu interdicemus?

Livy uses *dumtaxat* = "only." Compare 37. 53. 9 nec animum dumtaxat (=nec animum modo) vobis fidelem.....praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis. The word originally meant "while it touches," "as far as it is concerned." Thus in Cic. *De Or.* 1. 58. 249 *ad hoc dumtaxat* = "for this at any rate." See Wilkins *ad loc.*

The case of *feminis* is dative and of *usu* ablative, cp. 5. 3. 8 *interdictis patribus* (dat.) *commercio* (abl.) *plebis* = "you forbid patricians to have intercourse with

when dead they may be cremated with it

Shall we then deny the use of purple to none but women?

the plebs." Lewis and Short wrongly quote *interdicere* with the accusative of the person at Caes. *B. G.* 6. 13. 6. There the dative has to be supplied; no actual object is expressed.

For the position of *feminis* cp. 34. 7. 1 *ad coniuges tantum*.

The genitive *purpurae* is prepositive, because it, not *usu*, carries the point.

=et cum tibi viro liceat...non sines?

Note the connective *et*. For the Latin form of expression, see note on 34. 6. 8 "and therefore must we fear...?" and on 34. 6. 9 "and why pray is there danger...?" (p. 153).

=(liceat) *purpura in vestem stragula uti*.

For *vestis stragula* see Becker, *Gallus*, p. 287. The phrase includes all ornamental coverings.

For *in vestem...uti* cp. 37. 15. 7 *in duas...res id usui fore*; 4. 6. 2 *utiliter in praesens certamen*; 5. 18. 3 *rei maxime in hoc tempus utili*.

=matrem familiae tuam.

The phrase is *mater familiae*—practically a compound noun; hence *tuam* not *tuae*. Contrast the English.

The old genitive *familias* (cp. φιλίας), which is common with *pater* in other authors, is not used by Livy at all (W. on 1. 45. 4).

You, the husband, may have...  
and will you not allow...?

(may) have purple for your hang-  
ings

the mistress of your household

to wear that colour in her mantle = *purpureum amiculum habere.*

The English *means* “to have a mantle of purple,” and this is what we find in the Latin. But the repetition “of purple” is wearisome in English. Latin, however, allows itself no greater variety than an adjective *purpureum*, instead of a genitive *purpurae*. The adjective is prepositive like the genitive *purpurae* above, and for the same reason.

to wear = *habere*, in spite of *habeant* (“may have”) above, and *habenda* (“use”) in § 2) (the variety of English).

Are the caparisons of your horse to be more brilliant than the dresses of your wife? = *et equus tuus speciosius instratus erit quam uxor vestita?*

Note the connective *et*.

The nouns “caparisons” and “dresses” > verbs. The antithesis is expressed by parallel order. Livy might have used chiasmus by writing *vestita uxor*.

For *instratus* cp. 21. 54. 5 *instratisque equis signum exspectare*.

Add both instances to Lewis and Short, and others quoted by W. at 21. 27. 9.

§ 4. which wears out and is wasted = *quae teritur absumitur.*

For the bi-membral asyndeton see 34. 3. 4 and M. § 434.

I can see some reason, however unjust, for parsimony. = *iniustam quidem, sed aliquam tamen causam tenacitatis video.*

For the form of expression and the different idiom of English cp. 2. 24. 4. “But their delibera-

tions concerning a part of the state, however great that part might be, had been interrupted by fears for the country as a whole" = ceterum deliberationi de maxima quidem illa, sed tamen parte civitatis metum pro re publica intervenisse.

With *sed tamen* the word of antithetical interest (as *aliquam* here) often comes between the *sed* and the *tamen*.

Livy is the first to use *quidem* freely, attached directly to *all parts of speech*, as an exact equivalent of *μέν*, and followed by *sed*, *autem*, *vero*, etc. = δέ. Here *quidem* is attached to an adjective. For other parts of speech cp. 1. 50. 3 (with adverb); 34. 11. 3 (with verb); 35. 34. 2, 36. 23. 1 (with noun); 33. 39. 7 (with pronoun).

For Cicero's limitation in the use of *quidem* see M. § 489 b.

= causam tenacitatis.

For the genitive see 34. 1. 5 on "in the city" = *urbis* (p. 39).

The word *tenacitas* is rare and of this metaphorical sense (= *parsimonia*) no other example is quoted. The adjective *tenax* (= "frugal," "parsimonious") is not uncommon; cp. Cic. *Cael.* 15. 36 patre parco ac tenaci.

The important word is "reason" and therefore *tenacitatis* is left postpositive, although the

reason for parsimony

I can see

But in the matter of gold,

where

if we except the cost of workmanship

there is no loss in value

why should we be grudging?

Rather it is a safe investment

normal order would be *aliquam tamen tenacitatis causam*. See on 34. 4. 12 *aequato omnium cultu.*  
=video.

The “can” of English is idiomatic but quite unnecessary.  
=in auro vero.

Note *vero* (=but) after *sed* preceding; so *μέντοι* is used after a preceding *δέ*.

=in quo.

Note the repetition of *in+ab-*lative=“in the case of,” viz. *in purpura...in auro...in quo* and contrast the variety of English “in the case of”...“in the matter of”...“where.”

=praeter manupretium.

=nihil intertrimenti fit.

At 32. 2. 2 we have *intertrimentum argenti*=“loss through melting off.” Compare *detrimentum*. Both words are from *terere* (*τριβεῖν*).

=quae malignitas est?

Apparently this = quae ratio malignitatis est?

Perhaps we ought to read: *quae malignitatis est?* and supply *causa* with *quae* out of *causam* above.

=praesidium potius in eo est.

Observe the adversative asyndeton=“*Nay, a security, not a loss, is entailed.*” Hence *praesidium* precedes *potius* and has stress.

for private and public needs

as, in fact, you have found out by experience

§ 5. It was urged that no rivalry exists

rivalry...between individual women

now that none of them possesses gold

The Greek for *in eo est* is *ἐν αὐτῷ ὑπάρχει*, cp. *τὰ ὑπάρχοντα* = “investments,” “capital.”  
= *et ad privatos et ad publicos usus.*

Note the anticipatory *et* before *ad privatos*, and observe that both adjectives are prepositive because antithetical.

= *sicut experti estis* = *ὡσπερ καὶ πεπειραμένοι ἴστε.*

For *sicut* cp. 34. 6. 18, and for the facts see 34. 5. 9.

= *nullam aemulationem.....esse aiebat.*

The verb of saying, coming late, gains stress = he *said* so, but it is not true.

The absence of a subject to *aiebat* is remarkable, but compare *inquit* at 34. 3. 9. Has *is* dropped out after *estis* at the end of § 4?

= *aemulationem inter se singularum.*

The preposition “between” is translated by the genitive. See 34. 1. 5 on “in the city” = *urbis*.

The use of *se* in *inter se* is justified by the fact that *singularum* is a *subjective* genitive, as if Livy had written: *non aemulari inter se singulas.*

= *quoniam nulla haberet.*

Here *quoniam* retains much of its original sense *quom iam*, where *quom* (*cum*) approaches the causal meaning, cp. *cum* in the next sentence.

For *nulla* as a feminine of *nemo* cp. 34. 4. 6 (p. 91).

With *haberet* the object *aurum* is easily supplied in Latin. The *recta* is, of course, *quoniam nulla habet*. The mood of *haberet* is due to *Orat.* *Obl.*, and the tense to the time of *aiebat*.

=at hercule.

For *hercule* see 34. 5. 13 on *medius fidius*.

=universis dolor et indignatio est.

The word *universis* (contrast *singularum*) is logical subject and therefore comes first.

For the hendiadys cp. 34. 6. 15 “luxurious adornment” = in luxuria et ornatu (p. 163).

Remember that *universus* provides a singular to *cuncti* (*cunctus* is rare), and in the plural, as here, = “all taken together” (*ἀπάσαις* contrasted with *καθ' ἐκάστην*).

=cum...vident.

For *cum* = “because,” “in that,” see 34. 4. 13 *ad fin.*, and W. on 8. 33. 10.

=sociorum Latini nominis uxoribus vident ea concessa ornamenta.

The genitives *sociorum Latini nominis* are prepositive because the implied antithesis is that *Roman* wives cannot do these things (whatever Latin allies may do).

But, surely,

our women as a class feel the bitterest indignation

when they see

they see the wives of Latin allies permitted such ornaments

Note the double genitive. The construction is inoffensive because *socius Latini nominis* is practically one word.

In such phrases *nomen=gens* = “tribe,” “nation.”

The *socii Latini nominis* were those who joined in the original confederation with Rome.

The words *sociorum Latini nominis uxoribus* come early in antithesis to *sibi* below. The verb *vident* here = ἔφορῶσι = “live to see,” “see with their own eyes,” cp. *Pref.* § 5, 1. 46. 8, 6. 34. 10, 21. 53. 5, etc.

= ea concessa ornamenta.

Note the anticipatory *ea=talia* preparing us for the relative clause. Observe *concessa* prepositive (adempta). Greek would write δεδομένα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεστερημένα.

= quae sibi adempta sint.

Lit. “which have been taken from them.” The *sibi* is normal, standing in a subordinate clause of Or. Obl., and referring to the principal subject. The dative is that of disadvantage.

= cum insignis eas esse auro et purpura.

The verb (*vident*) is readily supplied in Latin.

Observe the stress on *insignis* (= *insignes*) preceding *eas*.

The ablatives *auro et purpura* are causal.

permitted such ornaments

as are denied to themselves

§ 6. when they see them conspicuous in gold and purple

and driving through the city,  
while they themselves follow on  
foot

=cum illas vehi per urbem, se  
pedibus sequi.

Note the rhetorical anaphora  
*cum* (*vident*), and contrast the  
“and” of English.

The verb *vehi* is brought for-  
ward in antithesis to *pedibus*  
*sequi*. There is a certain stress,  
too, on *per urbem*, i.e. wives of  
allies drive through the Roman  
capital in which Roman wives  
must walk.

Note *illas*, referring to the  
same persons as *eas* above. The  
pronoun *ille* is frequent in con-  
trasts (cp. *hic...ille* = “the latter”  
...“the former”) and this may  
account for the change of pro-  
noun.

In poetry we find *hic* and *ille*  
referring to the same person, cp.  
Verg. *Geor.* iv. 396–8, Martial  
3. 5. 5. In Greek *οὗτος* and *όδε*  
are used of the same person, cp.  
Eur. *Med.* 1046, Soph. *Ant.* 296,  
750–1, and *passim* in tragedy.  
Thucydides has different pronouns  
for the same person at 4. 73. 4 and  
6. 61. 7.

=se.

Note the adversative asyndeton  
= *αὐταὶ δὲ* after *ἔκεινας μέν* (*illas*).  
= *pedibus*.

An instrumental ablative.  
= *tamquam in illarum civitatibus*,  
non in *sua imperium sit*.

Latin loves parallelism; it has  
expressed the antithesis in the

while they themselves

on foot

as if the administration were  
centred not in their own com-  
munity, but in the communities  
from which those others come

order *illas...se*, and therefore continues in that order, i.e. “as if in the communities of those women and not in their own (community) the imperium was.”

For “and not” = *non* see M. § 458, Obs. 1 *ad fin.* So in the Greek orators *οὐ*, *οὐχὶ* and *μή* = “and not,” “but not.” = *tamquam...sit*.

The subjunctive is that of non-fact (compare with *non quod*).

The tense in such clauses of comparison is determined by the tense of the principal verb. Here *vident* is present; therefore *sit* is present also.

The phrase “were centred in” is mere ornament for “were in”; hence *in sua...sit*.

Observe how late the grammatical subject (*imperium*) comes. Livy’s order sounds as if *in illarum civitatibus* were subject, i.e. “as if the communities of those women, and not their own community, contained the seat of government.”

The words “from which those others come” mean nothing more than “of those others.” Therefore write *illarum*. The genitive is prepositive to prepare us for the antithesis *sua*, with which *civitate* is readily supplied.

= *virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset*.

Note no connective.

as if...were

§ 7. Such a contrast could wound the feelings of men

such a contrast

could wound

how much more of weak women... ?

The antithesis is men )( women; therefore *virorum* is prepositive, separated from its noun, and placed first in the sentence.

=*hoc*.

The neuter pronoun expresses the specific noun of English.

The non-personal subject (*hoc*) with a *non-personal object* of a transitive verb is frequent enough. Livy so uses *hoc*, *haec* twenty-three times, and in eight of the instances the object is *animum*, -os. A *personal object* is found in five cases, and in four of them the verb is *movere*. See Appendix A.

=*vulnerare posset*.

Lit. "could have been wounding." The same meaning can be given by the indicative of the auxiliary, e.g. *vulnerare poterat* )( *vulnerare potuit* = "could have wounded."

=*quid muliercularum censemis...?*

The full expression would be : "*quid muliercularum animos censemis hoc vulnerare posse?*" = "what a wound (*quid* is internal accusative with *vulnerare*) do you think that this could make in the minds of weak women ?"

Note the contemptuous use of the diminutive. Diminutives have two uses, (1) affectionate, (2) contemptuous (as here). Thus *servulus* may =(1) a favourite slave, (2) a miserable, despicable slave.

who are affected by the merest trifles =quas etiam parva movent.

Livy has a similar ungallant remark at 6. 34. 7, ceterum is risus stimulus parvis mobili rebus animo muliebri subdidit = “the laugh acted like a goad on a woman’s mind affected by the merest trifles.”

the merest trifles =etiam parva.

The neuter of Latin translates the specific noun of English.

Note *parva* subject to a transitive verb with a personal object. Livy uses *movere* with a non-personal subject and a personal object without any hesitation.

§ 8.

Note (1) no connective ; (2) how the negative comes early in Latin ( English ; (3) the series—*non... nec... nec... nec... nec* = *oὐ...οὐδὲ... οὐδὲ...οὐδὲ...οὐδὲ* ; (4) *nec dona aut spolia*, where *aut*, like *ve*, connects two closely bound members of negative groups ; cp. note on 34. 1. 3, *neu iuncto vehiculo in urbe oppidove...* ; (5) *contingere*, as so often, used of pleasant things ( *accidere* of what is unpleasant ; (6) the hexameter ending—*contingere possunt*. Livy is not seldom guilty of this.

§ 9.

Note the adversative asyndeton.

It seems impossible to draw a clear distinction between the first three words. A ribbon in the hair would come under *munditiae* ; necklets, brooches, brace-

lets under *ornatus*; and *cultus* is, perhaps, dress in general.

Note how Latin inserts all the connectives (here *et...et*), or omits all, or puts *que* with the last member.

Observe *haec*—the neuter referring to a series of things which vary in gender. See M. § 214 b.

The genitive *feminarum* is prepositive  $\rangle$  (*virorum*.

= his gaudent et gloriantur.

The nouns, as so often, become verbs in Latin. The ablative *his* is causal.

= hunc mundum muliebrem appellarent maiores nostri.

Note the attraction of “these” to the number and gender of *mundum*. Compare Vergil’s *hoc opus, hic labor est*.

Here, as in 32. 40. 11 non aurum modo iis, sed postremo vestem quoque mundumque omnem muliebrem ademit, the phrase *mundus muliebris* is general in meaning. The jurists restricted it to mirrors, unguents, vases, manicuring apparatus.

Note *haec...his...hunc*—anaphora with change of case, called  $\piολύπτωτον$ . See Cic. *Pro Cluentio*, 14. 41, and Fausset’s note *ad loc.*

The words *maiores nostri* come last, with a certain stress which playfully hoists old-fashioned Cato with his own petard.

these are their delight and pride

these are what our forefathers called “the adornment of woman”

§ 10. In mourning, what do they do but lay aside their gold as well as their purple ?

=quid aliud in luctu quam purpuram atque aurum deponunt ?

Note no connective.

With *quid aliud* supply, as so often, *faciunt*. See on 34. 2. 12.

Observe *in* with *luctu* (= *cum lugent*) expressing attendant circumstances.

Here *atque* is in its original sense, viz. *ad+que* = “and in addition,” “and what is more.” Hence the order of the English is inverted in the Latin.

=quid, cum eluxerunt, sumunt ?

In full this would be *quid aliud faciunt, cum eluxerunt, quam sumunt (purpuram atque aurum)* ?

The mood of *eluxerunt* is frequentative indicative. The tense is complete present; present because *faciunt* and *sumunt* are present, and complete present because antecedent in time to the time of *faciunt* and *sumunt*.

The *e* of *eluxerunt* expresses completion, cp. the *ex* of *exaedificare*.

=quid in gratulationibus supplicationibusque... ?

The *in* expresses attendant circumstances (cp. *in luctu* above) or = “in the case of.”

Note the rhetorical anaphora and asyndeton *quid aliud... quid... quid... ?*

= nisi excellentiorem ornatum adiciunt ?

When mourning is over, what do they do but resume them ?

If they give thanks or offer supplications, what... ?

do they add save greater splendour in apparel ?

§ 11. Of course

if you repeal the Oppian law

you will be powerless

should you desire to enforce any prohibition now contained in that law !

The adjective *excellentiorem* is prepositive because splendour, not apparel, is the point.

=scilicet.

The whole paragraph is bitterly ironical.

=si legem Oppiam abrogaritis.

The verb is complete future ; future because *erit* is future, complete future because antecedent in time to *erit*. The same account must be given of the tense of *volueritis* below, with this difference that *volueritis* is frequentative, i.e. *si* = "if ever."

=non vestri arbitrii erit.

For the genitive see Roby, § 1282. The prepositive *vestri* has some stress and *non* qualifies it = "it will not be in *your* hands." Contrast the normal order *arbitrii vestri non erit*.

=si quid eius vetare volueritis, quod nunc lex vetat.

Lit. "if you desire to forbid anything of that which now the law forbids."

The noun "prohibition" is expressed by a verb. There is stress on "now" as contrasted with the future; *nunc*, therefore, is put early = *vñvñ ðý*.

Note the repetition *vetare... vetat* )( English.

For *lex* as subject to a transitive verb, see 34. 4. 13 on *utrumque lex vobis demit*.

Of course, our daughters, wives, and even sisters will be less under control in certain households !

### § 12. But never

while their male relatives are living

is the yoke of slavery taken from women

=minus fliae, uxores, sorores etiam quibusdam in manu erunt.

Note the asyndeton and the stress on *minus* coming first and separated far from *in manu erunt*. It illustrates Latin love of putting the negative idea early.

The irony of *scilicet* still continues. The word "our" needs no representation. The pronoun *quibusdam* is dative of the possessor and masculine gender.

=numquam.

Note the adversative asyndeton.

=salvis suis.

If "men-folk" had reached the dignity of literary English, it would be the most convenient version of *suis*.

The ablative *salvis suis* is one of attendant circumstances.

For *salvus* = *incolumis* = *superstes* see Lewis and Short, s.v. *salvus* II. A.

The use of *suis* is due to the sense, as if Livy had written *liberae sunt mulieres*, instead of *exuitur servitus muliebris*.

=*exuitur servitus muliebris*.

The metaphor is from a yoke, cp. 35. 17. 8 *iugum exuere*, and 34. 13. 9 *se iugo exuere*. Thus *exuere* has the double meaning (1) "to get rid of," ἀπαλλάττειν τὸ ζυγόν; (2) "to rid oneself of," ἀπαλλάττειν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζυγοῦ.

For the *tutela* of women see

and they themselves abhor the liberty which is brought by the loss of husband or father

Ramsay's *Antiquities*, p. 255  
(Ramsay and Lanciani, p. 299).  
= et ipsae libertatem, quam  
viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur.

Here *ipsae* may suggest "when they are their own mistresses," cp. *ipse=dominus*.

The verb *facit* is singular number because *et* = "and as the case may be" = "or." Compare *que* = "or," and see note on 34. 1. 4, ad suadendum dissuadendumque.

For the phrase cp. 26. 41. 9  
*orbitas...frangit animum*. Livy has, however, no other examples of *orbitas* or *viduitas* as subjects to transitive verbs; but *facere*, like *movere*, is extremely common with abstract and non-personal subjects. See Appendix A.  
= in vestro arbitrio suum ornatum  
quam in legis malunt esse.

Note (1) the absence of connective; (2) the prepositive *vestro*, preparing us for the antithesis *legis* (sc. *arbitrio*), and producing by somewhat artificial parallelism the prepositive *suum*: *you* are to control *their* adornment.

The position of *vestro* makes it = *vos* as subject. Compare Pref. § 5 (*malorum*) *quae nostra tot per annos vidi aetas*, where *nostra* = *nos ipsi*. See my note *ad loc.* in *Latin and English Idiom* (Camb. Univ. Press, 1909).

§ 13. They desire that you, rather than the law, should regulate their adornment

and you, on your part

should have them under protection and guardianship, not hold them in bondage

preferring the title of father or husband to that of master.

#### § 14.

=et vos.

Note that *vos* is emphatic because inserted =  $\dot{\nu}\mu\epsilon\bar{\iota}s\ \delta\acute{e}\ (\alpha\bar{\nu}\tau\alpha\mu\dot{\nu}\ ip\bar{s}ae$  in § 12.

=in manu et tutela, non in servitio debetis habere eas.

For *non* = “and not,” “but not,” see 34. 7. 6 (p. 183).

Note the position of *eas*. Livy is fond of putting a single word after the verb, especially an iambus.

Observe “have them under... hold them in...”: English varies both verb and preposition; Latin has one verb and repeats the preposition.

=et malle patres vos aut viros quam dominos dici.

Lit. “and (you ought) to prefer...”: Latin goes on with a parallel construction; English varies with a participle “preferring.”

The noun “title” > the verb *dici*. Observe the stress on *patres* preceding *vos* the subject of *dici*; and note the repetition *malunt...malle* (English variety “they desire...rather,...“preferring....”

In the first sentence note (1) no connective; (2) stress on *invidiosis* prepositive = “producing hatred”; (3) the position of *consul*: our attention is drawn to his official standing, and we feel that more careful language might be expected

when he talked of sedition and secession on the part of the women

The danger is that they may seize

that they may seize the Sacred Hill—an angry plebs once did it—or perhaps the Aventine !

from a responsible magistrate ; (4) the order of *modo*, which is *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ*, like *consul*, with *utebatur* and *appellando* ; (5) *appellando*—the Livian “modal gerund” = *appellans* = Greek instrumental participle.

= *seditionem muliebrem et secessionem appellando.*

Note the *ἀπὸ κοινοῦ* position of *muliebrem* between the two nouns.

= *id enim periculum est, ne... capiant.*

Note the connective and the anticipatory *id*.

The whole of this sentence is ironical. Latin usually *shows* irony by the insertion of *scilicet*, *sane*, etc. A few adjectives (e.g. *praeclarus*) are common in an ironical sense.

= *ne Sacrum montem, sicut quondam irata plebs (sc. cepit), aut Aventinum capiant.*

W. on 2. 32. 2 says that *Sacer mons* is the usual order. The Secession of the plebs is dated B.C. 494. The historian Calpurnius Piso (consul B.C. 133) asserted that the Secession was made to the Aventine.

The participle *irata* is prepositive because causal ; it is more than a mere epithet. Greek would have *ὅργιζόμενος ὁ δῆμος*.

Note *aut* = “or perhaps.” For this use of *aut* cp. *tres aut*

§ 15.

no matter what you decide

*summum quattuor*, and see M.  
§ 436.

Note the adversative asyndeton. The word *patiendum* comes early for stress. So far from acting with spirit and independence, these poor women must *submit*. Compare the position of *remissa* at 34. 8. 2.

= *quodcumque vos censueritis.*

Lit. "there must be endured whatever *you* (emphatic because *vos* is inserted) shall have decided."

The verb *censueritis* is future because *patiendum est = patientur mulieres*, and complete future because antecedent to the time of *patientur*.

It is worth while to remember that *faciet* may be represented by *facturus est*, *facturus erit*, and *fiet* by *faciendum est*, *faciendum erit*. See Roby, § 1520.

The verb *censere* is properly used of the Senate, and *iubere* of the *populus*. The latter is now being addressed, and we should expect *iubere*.

= *quo plus potestis, eo moderatius imperio uti debetis.*

Note no connective again. Lit. "by what (measure) you are more powerful, by that (measure) you ought to use authority more moderately."

The ablatives *quo...eo* are ablatives of measure of difference.

The *plus* of *plus potestis* is practically an adverb, although in origin an internal accusative, closely allied to the accusative of “extent over which.”

Observe that the noun “exercise” > the verb (*uti* despite *utebatur* in § 14); contrast the English variety “(for a consul) to use”... “exercise (of it).”

## CHAPTER VIII

§ 1. Such were the speeches made.... Crowds of women... poured...

=Haec cum...dicta essent,...frequentia mulierum...sese effudit.

Latin subordinates the first sentence. Perhaps *haec* is brought forward to express: “although *all this* had been said,” i.e. although the case had been put so fully, the women did not desist from their agitation.

At the same time, Livy, not infrequently, puts the subject of the subordinate clause before the conjunction (here *cum*) even when it is not subject to the principal verb as well.

The noun “speeches” > verb *dicta essent*.

=contra legem proque lege.

The noun is usually repeated in such cases, cp. 8. 11. 7, 29. 19. 10. But at 10. 7. 2 we have *pro lege contraque eam*. In two in-

in favour of or against the law

stances the second preposition stands alone, viz. 5. 35. 4 *cis Padum ultraque*, and 9. 32. 9 *ante signa circaque*; but it is noticeable that both *ultra* and *circa* are more adverbs than prepositions.

For “or” = *que* see on 34. 1. 4  
*ad suadendum dissuadendumque*.  
 = aliquanto maior frequentia mulierum postero die sese in publicum effudit.

The first two words are predicative, “being by a considerable amount greater” =  $\piολλω\muείζων οὐσα \eta σύνοδος τῶν γυναικῶν$ .  
 = sese...effudit.

English has many of these quasi-intransitive verbs with the reflexive object omitted, e.g. pour, move, burn, drive, turn, etc. Latin and Greek have very few. Compare, however, *terra movet*, *ἔλαύνει* (he drives, rides), *όρμα* (he advances).

The *sese* is thrown in neatly between the two adverbs.

For *in publicum* cp. 34. 5. 7, and note on 34. 2. 10 *in publico*.

The word *frequentia* occurs only twice elsewhere in Livy as subject to a transitive verb, viz. 2. 1. 10 and 7. 30. 21. In the first passage the object is non-personal, in the second no object is expressed. See Appendix A.

= unoque agmine omnes.

Note the connective *que*, and

Crowds of women, in larger numbers than ever, poured next day into the streets

poured

§ 2. A mass meeting

besieged the doors of the Bruti

who were attempting to block  
their colleagues' proposal

the artificial sound of *uno...omnes*. This antithesis is dear to the ancients. Thus "He did it all by himself" = *unus omnia egit*, *εἰς πάντα ἐποίησεν*. Compare 34. 9. 3. "To-day all are fused together into one body politic" = *nunc in corpus unum confusi omnes*, where the abnormally postpositive *unum*, and the *omnes* placed after the verb, serve to heighten the antithesis.

= *Brutorum ianuas obsederunt*.

The prepositive genitive is the important word. The Bruti (Marcus and Publius Junius) were opposed to their colleagues. See 34. 1. 4.

Note that *ianua* = gate of a house = *ἡ θύρα* (*porta* = gate of a city = *ai πύλαι*).

= *qui collegarum rogationi intercedebant*.

The imperfect *intercedebant* is conative. The genitive *collegarum* is prepositive because the *Bruti* were opposing their *colleagues*, cp. the prepositive *Brutorum* above.

The position of this relative clause is awkward. It should stand between *Brutorum* and *ianuas*. There is a reading *tribunorum* (for *Brutorum*), and, perhaps, the anticipatory *eorum* has dropped out before it. Then *Brutorum* would be an explanatory gloss (on *tribunorum*) which has crept into the text.

The women persisted in these methods =nec ante abstiterunt.

Note the connective *nec=et non*, and the anticipatory order of *ante* preparing us for *quam*.

Latin continues the original construction (parallelism); English varies with a new subject (women).

=(ante)...*quam remissa intercessio ab tribunis est.*

Note the stress on *remissa* coming first and separated from *est*. Compare 34. 5. 9 *obruta... redempta.*

When the principal sentence is negative, Livy rarely writes anything but the indicative (usually aorist perfect) after the *quam*. See W.'s note on 23. 30. 4.

=nulla deinde dubitatio fuit.

The *nulla* has stress by separation, cp. *oὐδὲ εἰς* for the less emphatic *οὐδεῖς*. The adverb *deinde* not seldom comes second.  
=quin omnes tribus legem abrogarent.

The construction is as if with *nullus fuit metus ne non....*

Thus "I do not doubt that he will come" may be expressed by *non dubito quin ille veniat*, as if *non timeo ne non ille veniat*.

But Cicero, *Fam.* 2. 17. 5, has the periphrastic future: *nunc mihi non est dubium quin venturae non sint (legiones)*, where the method of expression is perhaps due to the preceding

until opposition was abandoned by the tribunes

§ 3. There was then no doubt

that the Lex Oppia would be repealed by all the tribes

words, *antea dubitabam venturaene essent legiones.*

A good instance of the present subjunctive (=periphrastic future) after a verb of doubt is Caes. *B. G.* 1. 31. 15 (*dixit se*) *non dubitare quin...supplicium sumat* (= *sumpturus sit*) *Ariovistus.*  
= *viginti annis post abrogata est quam lata.*

Note no connective.

For the facts and construction see 34. 6. 9 on *viginti ante annis latam* (p. 152).

Note the anticipatory position of *post* preparing us for *quam*.

and repealed it was twenty years  
after it first became law

## APPENDIX A

On 34. 2. 8. quod nisi me verecundia...tenuisset.

Latin, we are told, is a language of concrete expressions, and it is startling to come across such phrases as *hae spes Etruscos armaverant* (2. 44. 12), *plebem ira prope armavit* (2. 35. 1), *cum timor par adversus communem hostem duas...urbes armaret* (9. 19. 13). When we learn that Livy has some 1690 examples no less bold, i.e. more than 48 in each of the extant books, we may well begin to wonder if the old canon needs revision or modification.

The following pages are the result of a painful investigation. Space will not permit detailed references, and the reader is asked to take the figures on trust.

There are in Livy some 4375 instances (to which 814 nouns contribute) of non-personal or abstract subjects to transitive verbs. In 406 cases the verb is either intransitively used or the object is so vague as to make the verb practically intransitive.

The remaining 3969 may be divided thus: (*a*) words containing abstract ideas or denoting inanimate entities; (*β*) words of a collective nature\* or words which imply living persons, such as *exercitus*, *navis*, *multitudo*, *civitas*, etc. Of class (*a*) there are 3109 examples (i.e. more than 88 in each of the extant books); of class (*β*) there are 860.

Of class (*a*) more than half the examples, viz. 1690, are purely abstract in sense; and of them 756 have a *person* as object, and 934 a *thing*. Of the 756 examples where the object is a *person*, 435 have the *subject* before the object and verb, while 321 have the *object* before the subject and verb; that is, 435 are of the type *necessitas me cogit*, and 321 of the type *me necessitas cogit*.

Of the 934 examples where the object is a *thing*, 714 have the *subject* before the object and verb, while 220 only have the *object* before the

\* I do not include *senatus* and *plebes*.

subject and verb; that is, 714 are of the type *cura animum incessit*, and 220 of the type *animum cura incessit*.

\* In my statistics I shall call the type *necessitas me cogit* A<sup>1</sup>, and *me necessitas cogit* A<sup>2</sup>; while I shall call the type *cura animum incessit* B<sup>1</sup>, and *animum cura incessit* B<sup>2</sup>.

Thus A<sup>1</sup> is to A<sup>2</sup> as 1·36 to 1 (A<sup>1</sup>=435, A<sup>2</sup>=321), whereas B<sup>1</sup> is to B<sup>2</sup> as 3·25 to 1 (B<sup>1</sup>=714, B<sup>2</sup>=220); and we deduce the important fact that, when the subject is purely abstract, if the object be *personal*, Livy puts it before the subject *thrice* out of *seven* examples, but if the object be *non-personal*, he puts it before the subject *thrice* only in *thirteen* examples. That is to say, the type *me necessitas cogit* occurs three times to four of *necessitas me cogit*, whereas the type *animum cura incessit* occurs three times to ten of *cura animum incessit*.

In striking contrast stand the figures of class (β), i.e. words of a collective nature and words which imply living persons. These figures are A<sup>1</sup>=200, A<sup>2</sup>=65, B<sup>1</sup>=530, B<sup>2</sup>=65; and we note that as the subject more nearly approaches genuine personality, Livy takes less trouble to bring the personal object before the subject; for the relation of A<sup>1</sup> to A<sup>2</sup> is now 3·08 to 1, whereas with purely abstract subjects it was 1·36 to 1. As for B<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>2</sup>, the relation is 8·15 to 1, whereas with purely abstract subjects it was 3·25 to 1.

The following table gives a conspectus of results:—

#### *Abstract Nouns*

A <sup>1</sup> =436, A <sup>2</sup> =320	Total 756	A <sup>1</sup> :A <sup>2</sup> ::1·36:1
B <sup>1</sup> =714, B <sup>2</sup> =220	Total 934	B <sup>1</sup> :B <sup>2</sup> ::3·25:1

#### *Abstract and Inanimate Entities*

A <sup>1</sup> = 668, A <sup>2</sup> =461	Total 1129	A <sup>1</sup> :A <sup>2</sup> ::1·44:1
B <sup>1</sup> =1297, B <sup>2</sup> =332	Total 1629	B <sup>1</sup> :B <sup>2</sup> ::3·90:1

#### *Abstract and Inan. Entities+res and neuters*

A <sup>1</sup> = 768, A <sup>2</sup> =493	Total 1261	A <sup>1</sup> :A <sup>2</sup> ::1·55:1
B <sup>1</sup> =1488, B <sup>2</sup> =360	Total 1848	B <sup>1</sup> :B <sup>2</sup> ::4·13:1

#### *Words implying living persons (e.g. civitas, etc.)*

A <sup>1</sup> =200, A <sup>2</sup> =65	Total 265	A <sup>1</sup> :A <sup>2</sup> ::3·08:1
B <sup>1</sup> =530, B <sup>2</sup> =65	Total 595	B <sup>1</sup> :B <sup>2</sup> ::8·15:1

I append a list of the most common abstract and non-personal nouns. The letter C denotes that the verb is used absolutely or with so vague an object as to make the verb practically absolute, or, again, to denote that a transitive verb is used intransitively.

\* The few relative clauses I have classed under A<sup>1</sup> and B<sup>1</sup>.

	A <sup>1</sup> , A <sup>2</sup> , B <sup>1</sup> , B <sup>2</sup> , C	Total		A <sup>1</sup> , A <sup>2</sup> , B <sup>1</sup> , B <sup>2</sup> , C	Total
i. <i>Abstract</i>			iv. <i>Bodily functions and parts</i>		
Fortuna	10, 22, 54, 27, 10	= 123	Clamor	11, 2, 23, 3, 3	= 42
Fama	10, 8, 17, 5, 12	= 52	Animus	3, 3, 17, 3, 2	= 28
Bellum	14, 7, 14, 6, 3	= 44	Vox	6, 1, 14, 1, 3	= 25
Metus	17, 8, 12, 2, 5	= 44	Vires	6, 3, 6, 0, 1	= 16
Terror	11, 10, 15, 3, 3	= 42	v. <i>Legal and Parliamentary</i>		
Spes	13, 6, 13, 2, 5	= 39	Lex	8, 1, 15, 2, 3	= 29
Ira	7, 9, 13, 4, 6	= 39	Sententia	8, 7, 2, 0, 12§	= 29
Cura	8, 12, 7, 3, 7	= 37	Oratio	7, 4, 4, 3, 1	= 19
Pavor	15, 8, 9, 4, 0	= 36	vi. <i>Concrete</i>		
Vis	7, 4, 9, 6, 3	= 29	Litterae	7, 1, 12, 3, 3	= 26
Adventus	6, 2, 13, 5, 1	= 27	Nomen	4, 1, 7, 2, 1	= 15
Timor	11, 2, 10, 1, 3	= 27	vii. <i>Res and neuters</i>		
Virtus	4, 3, 10, 3, 5	= 25	Res	37, 15, 89, 24, 38  = 203	
Causa	9, 6, 7, 2, 0	= 24	Quod	(=thing which)	
Mors	5, 3, 7, 4, 2	= 21	20, 2, 21, 0, 3	= 46	
Pudor	5, 6, 7, 0, 3	= 21	Id	11, 0, 16, 0, 2	= 29
Religio	4, 8, 1, 3, 4	= 20	Hoc	5, 0, 18, 0, 2	= 25
Clades	5, 1, 8, 3, 2	= 19	Quod	(=fact that)	
Casus	5, 2, 8, 1, 1	= 17	5, 5, 5, 3, 6	= 24	
Fuga	7, 0, 8, 2, 0	= 17	viii. <i>Collective and quasi-personal</i>		
Impetus	5, 5, 6, 0, 0	= 16	Exercitus	18, 3, 43, 8, 3	= 75
Necessitas	3, 4, 6, 1, 2	= 16	Navis	5, 1, 57, 3, 7	= 73
ii. <i>Natural Phenomena</i>			Populus	18, 7, 35, 10, 1	= 71
Tempus	4, 2, 15, 4, 14*= 39		Multitudo	19, 8, 33, 2, 3	= 65
Nox	6, 7, 24, 1, 0	= 38	Civitas	18, 2, 33, 5, 3	= 61
Tempestas	6, 4, 13, 5, 1	= 29	Legio	9, 1, 30, 3, 0	= 43
Annus	9, 6, 4, 3, 1	= 23	Gens	14, 1, 20, 1, 3	= 39
Dies	5, 2, 11, 1, 0	= 19	Pars	5, 1, 27, 1, 5	= 39
Ventus	2, 3, 8, 2, 4	= 19	Urbs	7, 5, 19, 3, 1	= 35
Lux	2, 2, 10, 0, 2	= 16	Acies	11, 3, 12, 3, 4	= 33
iii. <i>Geographical</i>			Classis	5, 0, 25, 3, 0	= 33
Annis	2, 3, 21, 2, 4	= 32	Oppidum	2, 1, 11, 1, 0	= 15
Locus	7, 3, 9, 1, 11†= 31				
Via	1, 1, 0, 0, 16‡= 18				

\* Mostly *ut tempus patitur, ut tempus postulat.*† Mostly *ut locus patitur, postulat.*    ‡ Mostly *via fert.*§ 11 of *sententia vincit.*    || Mostly with *poscit, postulat.*

## VERBS.

Livy has some 621 transitive verbs with non-personal and abstract subjects. I append a list of those that occur most frequently. It will be noticed that the first eight verbs, if we include compounds (*efficere, adferre, accipere, excipere, continere, inferre, prohibere*), account for not much less than one-third of the examples, viz. 1340 out of 4375.

	No. of times		No. of times		No. of times		No. of times
facere	323	sequi	53	tegere	30	turbare	23
habere	208	impedire	40	accipere	29	urgere	23
movere	127	augere	39	incessere	29	vertere	23
tenere	127	stimulare	39	pati	29	claudere	22
dare	98	efficere	36	trahere	28	opprimere	22
ferre	93	excitare	35	adiuvare	26	poscere	22
capere	89	terrere	35	occupare	25	postulare	21
praebere	89	adferre	34	absumere	24	inferre	20
cogere	67	fallere	33	excipere	24	prohibere	20
vincere	56	dirimere	32	invadere	24		
avertere	54	accendere	31	continere	23		

## APPENDIX B

On 34. 3. 7. sed tamen, cum fuit, negastis hoc.

Weissenborn and Müller on Livy 1. 1. 1 have gathered many references illustrating the abnormal use of perfect for pluperfect and *vice versa*. I append a list of the examples that I have been able to discover, but do not repeat those contained in my note on 34. 3. 7.

(a) Perfect for pluperfect in subordinate clause.

1. 1. 1. constat duobus...quia pacis...auctores fuerunt (Madv. fuerant)...ius belli Achivos abstinuisse.
2. 30. 15. paucis datā veniā, qui inermes in deditonem venerunt (cp. Caes. *B. C.* 3. 18. 5 ab iis...cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt).
39. 31. 18. donati et centuriones..., maxime qui medium aciem tenuerunt.
3. 24. 11. consulum magna...gloria fuit, quod et foris pacem peperere, et domi...minus...infesta civitas fuit.
4. 51. 8. minus praedae...fuit, quod Volsci...oppidum reliquerunt (W. reliquerant).
9. 21. 4. tutam aciem dictator habuit, quia...locum haud facilem...cepit.
10. 33. 4. impulsus semel terrore eodem, quo coeperunt (Madv. coeprant) expellunt. (But the historic present of the main verb makes *coeperunt* possible.)
25. 29. 9. ad caudem...discurrunt quosque fors obtulit, irati interfecere (P. interficere) atque omnia, quae in promptu erant, diripuerunt.
39. 28. 5. pro non dubio...legati Eumenis sumebant, quae Antiochi fuerunt, Eumenem aequius esse quam me habere.

36. 39. 10. (censebat § 6)...P. Cornelium multorum exemplo, qui in magistratu non triumphaverunt, triumphaturum esse.
43. 13. 8. omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta.
5. 8. 13. pauci rei publicae...ut quosque studium...aut gratia occupaverunt, adsunt. W. reads *occupaverat*. The tense, but not the number, of *occupaverunt* might stand as a complete present.
37. 43. 8. postremos, ut quosque adepti sunt, caedunt. Here *adepti sunt* might be a complete present.
10. 44. 4. Papirium propter navatam...in proelio operam et nocte, qua fugam infestam Samnitibus fecit,...donat.
32. 26. 3. cum duos exercitus in provincia habuisset, unum retentum, quem dimitti oportebat..., alterum, quem in provinciam adduxit, totum prope annum...consumpsit.
39. 23. 9. quia iussus abscedere...erat, Romanisque oppidum deditum est, aegre eam rem tulerat.
34. 13. 1. consul, ubi satis, quod in speciem fuit, ostentatum est, revocari ex navibus milites iubet. Compare Caes. *B. G.* 1. 51. 1.

(b) Perfect for pluperfect in the principal clause and *vice versa*.

10. 12. 5. lux insequens victorem victumque ostendit; nam Etrusci... castra reliquerunt (W. *desiderates reliquerant*).
24. 43. 3. dimissique fuerant. (Ussing omits *fuerant*. Others read *fuerunt*.)

(c) (1) Pluperfect in one sentence followed by an aorist perfect in the next, or (2) *vice versa*.

For (1) cp. 2. 1. 2, 9. 22. 2 (most MSS. *posuerunt*. W. reads *posuerant*), 28. 22. 4, 21. 8. 5 (MSS. *prociderunt*. W. *prociderant*), 41. 4. 4, 38. 26. 3 (MSS. *locaverunt*. Madv. *locaverant*), 2. 19. 7, 26. 37. 2, 42. 7. 8, 9. 46. 11.

For (2) cp. 42. 51. 5, 27. 39. 13, 23. 29. 16, 4. 20. 3. (This last is really an instance of the "instantaneous pluperfect." Cp. 1. 12. 10, 2. 5. 6, 32. 12. 3, etc., and see Roby, § 1492.) At 29. 2. 5 we have an imperfect followed by a perfect *fecerunt* (but W. reads *fecerant*).

I may be allowed to add three examples of *postquam* followed by varying moods and tenses in the same sentence, viz. 4. 13. 10 quae postquam sunt audita, et (W. cum) undique primores...increpant

(compare 30. 44. 10 where *cum* is followed first by the indicative and then by the subjunctive); 6. 30. 7 *postquam...res...adferebatur et apparuit...*; 7. 2. 11 *postquam...ab risu ac soluto ioco res avocabatur et ludus in artem paulatim verterat....* Here *paulatim* makes the pluperfect necessary, for if the time occupied by the *postquam* clause is lengthy, the aorist perfect is impossible. For Livy's varying use with *biduo quo*, etc. see W. on 3. 8. 2 and 40. 53. 1.

W. also quotes 9. 25. 5 and 37. 34. 6, in both of which passages an unexpected perfect indicative occurs (according to the MSS.) in Or. Obl. Finally at 24. 7. 2 we have *cum...profectus erat* for *profectus esset*.

It should be noted that with *quandiu* the perfect is always used where the main verb is perfect, and that with *dum* (=all the time that) or *quoad* either perfect or imperfect is used where the main verb is perfect or pluperfect.

## INDEX

*References are to pages. b=bottom of page; t=top of page.*

- A principio + iam 127  
Ablative of attendant circumstances 49 b, 189  
causal 181 b, 186  
in -e and -i 123, 125, 136  
of measure of difference 85, 152, 193 b, 195, 198  
of time duration 144  
of time within which 165  
to turn abstract subject of English 72, 128 (cp. 130, 131), 154  
Abrogare 151  
Abstinere ± ab 76  
Abstract nouns; *see also "Infinitive"*  
( concrete expressions of Latin 31, 41, 52, 61, 119, 152  
plural of 29, 87 t  
subjects to transitive verbs App. A, 54, 55, 59, 80, 92, 94 (bis), 96 t, 101, 145 (bis), 147, 155, 156, 160, 166, 188 b, 190, 195  
subjects turned by  
ablative 72, 128, 154 (cp. 130, 131)  
gerundive 124, 140, 163  
participle 156 t  
Ac subdividing *et...et* 123; *see "Aut," "Ve," "Que"*  
Accidere ( contingere 185  
Accipere = audire 126  
in bonam partem 113 t  
leges 53  
Accurata -ior oratio 117 t  
Accusative -is for -es 39, 89 t, 112 t, 136  
internal 184, 194 t  
of distance away 35  
of exclamation 105 b  
Adjectives; *see ORDER* and  
"Neuter"  
combined with relative + subjunctive 28  
of English = adverbs of Latin 41, 44, 85, 92, 127  
of Latin = nouns of English 58, 76, 97, 118 b, 121, 126, 132, 134, 142 t, 161, 195  
of locality come first 128 t  
possessive as antecedent; *see "Nostra"*  
two without connective 149  
Admovere exercitum, machinam 157  
Adverbs; *see ORDER*  
carelessly placed in English 136 (cp. 115, 116)  
of English > adjectives of Latin 46  
of Latin > adjectives of English 41, 44, 85, 92, 127  
= preposition + demonstrative of English 36 t  
Adversative; *see "Asyndeton"*  
Aequo animo 64  
Aerarium 161  
"Again" = quid? =  $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\eta\nu, \tau\iota\delta\epsilon$ ; 129  
Agent, dative of 134  
Agitur 138  
Agmen ( turba 54  
Aiebat with obscure subject 179; *see "Inquit"*  
Aio with neque...neque 36  
 $\dot{\alpha}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha$  = impotentia 47  
 $\dot{\alpha}\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$  = impotens 63  
" Alias ornate" 46, 119, 125  
Alii for ceteri 170 t; *see "Alius"*  
Aliquis prepositive 143, 145 (bis)

- Alius ullus 95; *see* "Alii," and  
 "Quid aliud"  
 "All of whom" 84  
 $\delta\lambda\lambda\lambda\ \nu\eta\ \Delta\lambda\alpha$ ; *see* "At"  
 $\delta\lambda\lambda\lambda\ o\bar{u}$ =nec 134  
 Alter )( unus 43 t  
 Ambiguous gender 67, 109  
 An )( aut 149; in questions 58  
 Anaphora; *see* "Rhetorical devices,"  
     63 t, 83, 157, 162, 182 t, 187 t  
     (ep. 82)  
     with change of case ( $\pi\omega\lambda\pi\tau\omega\tau\omega\nu$ )  
     186  
 "And," variety of words for in Latin  
     83, 86  
 "And...he"=qui; *see* "Relative"  
 "And...not"=non 119, 183, 191  
 "And then"=deinde 110  
 "And therefore," how to translate  
     47, 74, 150, 153, 175  
 Animus iniquus 64  
     to be omitted in English 91  
 Annon 50  
 Antecedent; *see also* "Relative" and  
     "Nostra"  
     drawn into relative clause 84  
     of English following relative clause  
         in Latin 71, 75 b, 135, 145  
 Antefixa 89  
 Antequam with indicative after negative princ. clause 197  
     with subjunctive 109  
 Anticipatory words: *ante* 93, 197;  
     *aut* 64, 99, 167; *ea* 148, 181;  
     *eam* 140 t; *eorum* 64; *et...et*  
     109, 132, 139, 179; *id* 73 b,  
     104 (=only), 192; *ideo* 155;  
     *iis* 142; *illum* 106 t; *ita* omitted  
     163 t, anticipatory of *si* 90; *magis*,  
     plus etc. 87, 120 b; *post* 198;  
     *prius* 93; *tam* 166; *tum* 95; *vel* 100  
 "Antiquities" of Cato 126  
 Antiquus )( *novus* 70; )( *vetus* 154 b  
 Antitheses, artificial 73, 196 t; *see also* "Rhetorical"  
 Aorist Perfect; *see* "Perfect"  
 Apodosis; *see also* "Subjunctive"  
     in the infinitive 69  
     resolved forms of 103, 114  
     tenses of 75  
     to be supplied 64 t  
 $\alpha\pi\delta\ kou\omega\bar{u}$ ; *see* ORDER  
 Argentum factum, infectum, signatum 162  
 Arguere 144  
 Article definite=is, ille 130  
 Artificial antitheses; *see* "Antitheses"  
 Asia=Asia Minor 86  
 Asyndeton; *see also* "Connectives"  
 Adversative 39 t, 48, 51, 53, 61,  
     63, 69, 71 (word of positive  
     meaning supplied; *see* "Sed"),  
     73, 97, 107, 111, 119, 134, 170,  
     173 t, 178 b, 182, 185, 189, 193 t  
 Bi-membral 31, 61, 72, 136, 152,  
     171, 176  
 in English and Latin 148 t  
 of two or more adjectives 149  
     with relatives 147  
 At=at enim= $\delta\lambda\lambda\lambda\ \nu\eta\ \Delta\lambda\alpha$  70 t, 79 b  
     + hercule 70 t, 180  
 Atque 49, 97, 187  
 Attendant circumstances expressed  
     by preposition *in* 31, 123 t, 136,  
     146 b, 147, 187 (bis)  
 Attracted subjunctive; *see* "Subjunctive"  
 Attraction of *hic* to gender of nearest  
     word 186  
 Aures occupare 137  
     superbae 137  
 Aurum factum, infectum, signatum 162  
 Aut: *aut...aut* )( *vel...vel* 64  
     following *nec* 185 (*see* "Ve")  
     for *neve* 34  
     in questions )( *an* 149  
     ="or at any rate" 155  
     ="or perhaps" 192 b  
     subdivided by *vel...vel* 35 (*see*  
         "Ac," "Que," "Ve")  
     to carry on a negative 98  
     with *aut* subdividing an original  
         negative 38, cp. 185  
 $a\bar{v}\tau\bar{a}\ \delta\epsilon i\xi\epsilon$  156  
 Autem third 156  
 Auxiliary in indicative 184 (*see*  
     "Esse")  
     + infinitive = subjunctive 60  
     separated from participle 140  
 Believing, verbs of early; *see* "Showing"

- Bellum, subject to transitive verb 147 (*see "Abstract"*)  
 Bestiae 110  
 Bi-membral; *see "Asyndeton"*  
 Bonam in partem accipere 113 t  
 Bono publico 127 t  
 "Book, to open, close" 126  
 Brevity of Latin 51, 52 b; *see "Ornament"*  
 Bruti 36, 196; *see "Proper Names"*  
 "But if (not)" 54  
 "But not" = non 119, 183, 191
- C=Gaius 31  
 Caligatus 172 t  
 Calpurnius Piso 192  
 Carelessness of English in regard to the position of the negative 115 b, 116 t, ep. 136  
 Case-endings, value of 51  
 Case-relations grouped together 57, 77 t, 84, 89, 137  
 Cato's "Antiquities" 126  
 Causa, subject to transitive verb 92; *see "Abstract"*  
 "Cause of," how to translate 156  
 Cautum in lege 161  
 Censere 110 b; )( iubere 193  
 Cereris sacrificium 164  
 Cerneres 111 b  
 Ceterum 43, 135  
 Ceteri, *alii* used for 170 t  
 Chiasmus; *see ORDER*  
*χρήματι πείθειν* 91  
 Cincian Law 95  
 Cineas 91 t  
 Circumstances; *see "Attendant"*  
 Civitas )( patria, respublica 77  
 Classem tueri 158  
 "Close a book" 126  
 "Coals to Newcastle" 58 t  
 Coarguere 144  
 Coepi )( incipio 95  
 Coloniae 172  
 Complement outside  
     when a complement has already occurred inside 32  
     when genitive with noun forms one phrase 39  
     when noun is emphatic 177 b  
     when preposition occurs 31, 32, 54, 159
- Complement outside when still awaited by sense of preceding word 32  
 within 86 b, 94, 99, 102, 113, 139 t, 150, 160, 172  
 Conative imperfect 44, 91 (Greek), 96, 196  
     present 149 t  
 Concessive; *see "Subjunctive"*  
 Conciliabula 43  
 Concord; *see "Neuter"*  
 Concrete; *see "Abstract"*  
 Conditionals; *see "Apodosis," and "Subjunctive"*  
 Conducere + gerundive 160, 168  
 Connectives; *see "Anaphora," "Asyndeton," "Que"*  
     absence of 37, 38, 54, 64 b, 73, 75 t, 77, 95, 104, 112 (whole of Chap. IV), 121 t, 122, 123, 126 (bis), 131 b, 134, 137, 138, 140, 146, 157 t, 170 t, 171, 183 b, 185, 187, 190, 191, 193, 198  
     inserted 82, 95, 98, 154, 175, 176, 192, 195 b, 197 t  
     omitted in Livy's short sentence style 42  
     omitted in series 37, 62 t, 189  
     or all inserted 49, 57, 108, 121, 186  
     relative as 44, 50, 67, 117, 152  
     repeated negative as 82 b  
     repeated phrase as 83, 182 t, 187  
     repeated preposition as 82  
     repeated verb as 30  
 Consecution; *see "Subordinate Clause"*  
 Consecutive; *see "Ut"*  
 Consensu ± omnium 131  
 Consularis 140  
 Consul, order of in sentence 138, 191 b  
 Consuls, names of ± et 31  
 Contemnere )( despiciere 104  
 Contineri, construction of 38, 60  
 Contingere )( accidere 185  
 Continuare 94  
 Continuus 94  
 Contrasts artificial; *see "Rhetorical Devices"*  
 Copula omitted where *quo...eo* occur 85  
 Corrective et 96

- Cotidie 41, 85; *see "Dies"*  
 Crede mihi 88  
 "Crowds" = *turba* 37; *see "Agmen"*  
 Cultus 186 t  
 Cum =  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon i$  =  $\gamma\alpha\rho$  106  
     clause of abnormally preceded by subject 148 and 194  
     + indicative = *quod* 96 t, 101, 106, 180  
 Cunctus 133, 180; without preposition 128 t  
 Cupido, subject to transitive verb 94; *see "Abstract"*  
     Cicero's use of 94  
 Curro, compounds of 76  
 Cybele, cult of 80  
 Darkness; *see "Metaphor"*  
 Dash of English translated by genitive 56  
 Data et oblata 96  
 Dative of agent 134  
     ethical 69  
     of person interested or judging 58  
     predicative 147  
 De in *defero, descendō, etc.* 161  
 Dead metaphor; *see "Metaphor"*  
 "Dear Marcus," order of in Latin 45  
 Decuit + infinitive 59, 60  
 Definite Article = *is, ille* 130  
 Deinde = "and then" 110  
     coming second 197  
 $\delta e\iota\zeta\iota a\bar{v}r\acute{a}$  156  
 Demonstrative between interrogative and noun 56  
 Dependent Jussive, etc.; *see "Subjunctive"*  
     Questions; *see "Indicative," "Perfect," and "Subjunctive"*  
 Despicere ) ( contemnere 104  
 Dicere leges 53  
     vere 65  
 Dictu; *see "Supine"*  
 Dies, gender of 159  
     *in dies* 41, 42, 85, 86 t  
 Different pronouns for the same person 182  
 Difficile est 105  
 Diis placet; *see "Si"*  
 Dimicari 127  
 Diminutives 184  
 Dissuadere legem 37, 113 b, 118  
 Doublets, rhetorical 47; *see "Rhetorical"*  
 Doubting, construction with words of 197  
 Dubitare, construction with 197  
 Dubium est, construction with 197  
 Ducere omits *esse* 48  
 Dumtaxat 174  
 Duration of time expressed by ablative 144  
 $\delta\omega\rho\sigma\iota \pi e\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\omega$  91  
 E, ex expresses completion 187  
     = "in" of English 80  
     = "in accordance with" 50, 160  
     -e for -i; *see "Ablative"*  
 "Ear, to gain" 137  
 Earum for *sui* 77  
 Eas for *se* 70  
 $\epsilon\chi\epsilon i$  = "involves" 98  
 Effundi + *in, ad* 154  
 Egestas 100 b  
 Ego inserted for emphasis 49, 89, 97, 111 t, 142  
 $\epsilon\gamma\omega\gamma\epsilon, \epsilon\gamma\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$  97  
 Egregium publicum 127 t  
 Emphasis; *see ORDER*  
     awkward methods of expressing in English 65, 80, 101, 107  
 Eo picking up *quo* 85  
 $\epsilon\pi\epsilon i$  = *cum* =  $\gamma\alpha\rho$  106  
 $\epsilon\phi\rho\gamma\bar{\nu}$  = *videre* 181  
 Epistulam reddere 168  
 Evidem 48, 54 t  
 Erat ) ( fuit 92 b  
 Error 141  
 $\epsilon s$  = "up to the time of," "against" 159 b  
 Esse, omission of 48 (with *duco*), 63, 109 t, 112, 134  
 "Essential to," how translated 151  
 Est + facile, par, etc. 105  
 Et = "or" 190; *see "Que"*  
     *et...et*; *see "Anticipatory"*  
     *et...et* = *ut...ita* 109  
     *et...etiam* 87  
     *et* corrective or explanatory 96  
     *et...quidem* 118, 126 b  
     *et...quoque* 62  
 Etiam; *see "Et"*  
 Ex; *see "E"*  
 Exaggeration of Latin superlative 115 t

- Excedere + *in* 29  
 Exclamation, accusative of 105 b  
 $\xi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\nu$  144  
 Exemplum 49  
 Existimare 50  
 Existimarint, form of 151  
 Existimatio 50  
 Exorabilis =  $\pi\alpha\mu\tau\eta\tau\delta$  107 b  
 Explanatory; *see* "Et," and "Ut"  
 Expugnare in metaphor 66  
 Extremo followed by *simul* 69  
 Exuere, constructions of 189
- Facere inserted or omitted with *quid aliud* 62, 187  
 "vicarious" 169  
 with abstract subject 145, 190
- Facile est 105
- Factum aurum 162  
 "Failed to," translation of 48 t
- Familias + pater 45, 175
- Faxo 111  
 "Feeling of shame, vexation" 99
- Ferre rogationem )( legem 30
- Final clause, order of 133 b
- Fires; *see* "Metaphor"  
 "Firstly...secondly" = *et...et* 139  
 "Foot, on" 182
- Fora 43  
 Foret, use of 155
- Formality of Latin; *see* "Variety," 38, 43, 106, 124 t, 142, 147 (in a simile)
- "Former...latter" 140
- Fortuna, plural of 41, 161; *see* App. A
- Frenum 63  
 Frequentative; *see* "Imperfect"  
 Frequentia, subject to transitive verb 195; *see* "Abstract"
- Fulgere 81  
 "Furthermore" = *iam* 130
- Future; *see* "Subordinate Clause"  
 future perfect of *pudere* 105;  
 of *Recta* > Pluperfect of Subjunctive 167  
 periphrastic for simple future where the principal clause is present 51  
 resolved equivalents of 193  
 tense fixed by tense of the principal clause 75, 105, 106, 108, 111, 141, 188, 193
- "Gain ear of" 137  
 Gaius = C 31  
 $\gamma\alpha\rho$  = *cum* =  $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$  106  
 Gaza 87  
 Gender ambiguous 67, 109  
 Genitive; *see* "Plebi"  
 double 56, 181 t  
 of definition = dash of English 56  
 objective 45, 55  
 partitive 45, 46, 142; *see* ORDER  
 prepositive; *see* ORDER  
 separated for emphasis 56; *see* ORDER  
 subjective 27, 179  
 translated by prepositional phrase in English 39, 55, 65, 86, 92, 94, 97, 165, 167 t, 171 t, 173, 177, 179
- "Gentlemen," position of in Latin 44, 103
- Genus, meanings of 48
- Gerere )( *gestare* 82
- Gerund = Greek instrumental particle 73  
 Livian modal = present participle 192  
 in *-iundi* 92  
 + *est* = future 193  
 + "without," how translated 120  
 with preposition may govern only a neuter pronoun 118
- Gerundive = abstract noun of English 124, 140, 163  
 + *locare, conducere, curare* 160, 168
- Gestare )( *gerere* 82
- Gladiator rudem 58 t  
 "Grounds of," how to translate 156
- Grouping of case relations 57, 77 t, 84, 89
- Habet = "involves" =  $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\iota$  98
- Haec, referring to things of different genders 186  
 subject to transitive verb 184  
 = "these modern" 84
- Haud (dubie) 52
- Hendiadys 163, 180
- Hercule; *see* "At hercule"
- Hexameter ending 60, 68, 185
- Hic; *see* "Haec," and "Demonstrative"

- Hic attracted to gender of nearest word 186  
 =*talis* 102, 104 t  
*hic...ille*=latter...former 140  
*hic* and *ille* of the same person 182  
 Hoc, subject to transitive verb 184  
 Homo )( vir 115 t  
 Honestus 81  
 "Hopes"=*spes* (singular) 47  
 ὄστος 82 t  
 Hostilis 81  
 νπάρχειν -οντα 179 t  
 Hypotheticals; *see* "Apodosis," and "Subjunctive"  
 I; *see* "Ablative"  
 Iacere aliquid="level as a charge" 120  
 Iam="actually," "really" 53  
 ="furthermore" and "already" 43  
 ="furthermore"=*kai μήν* 130  
 + a principio 127  
 Ianua )( porta 196  
 Ideal Second Person=*tibi* 98, cp. 49  
 Ideo; *see* "Anticipatory"  
 Ille...hic=former...latter 140  
 used of same person 182  
 with *is*=definite article 130  
 Imperative, infinitive for in Greek 159  
 Imperfect; *see* "Subjunctive"  
 Conative 44, 91 (Greek), 96, 196  
 Frequentative 38, 42 b  
 Panoramic 42 b  
 Perfect contrasted 92 b  
 Impersonal use of *domicare* 127  
 Impetrare 107  
 Impotens=ἀκρατής 63  
 Impotentia=ἀκράτεια 47  
 In="in the case of" 45, 147, 178  
 ="up to the time of" 159 b; *see* "Dies"  
 expressing attendant circumstances 31, 123 t, 136, 146 b, 147 b, 187 (bis)  
 inserted or omitted with *loco* 108  
 not required 34 b  
 of English translated by *ex* or *in*  
 + accusative 80  
 with *bonam partem* 113 t  
 with *utilis* 175  
 In with *eandem sententiam* 112  
 Incipio )( coepi 95  
 Incolumis 189  
 Indefinity in Latin expressions of time 54  
 Indicative; *see* "Subjunctive"  
 cum with; *see* "Cum"  
 for subjunctive in indignant questions 102  
 in dependent questions 74  
 in *Oratio Obliqua* 143  
 of auxiliary=subjunctive 60, 184  
 Indignant questions; *see* "Indicative"  
 Indignari 138, 139  
 Indignatio 99  
 Infectum aurum 162  
 Infensus 88  
 Inferre signa, play on 88  
 Infestus 88  
 Infinitive for imperative in Greek 159  
 subject to transitive verb 98; *see* "Abstract"  
 Iniquo animo 64  
 Inire rationem 98  
 Inopia, subject to transitive verb 166; *see* "Abstract"  
 Inquit; *see* "Aiebat"  
 vague subject of 81, 101  
 Instituere, meanings of 45  
 Instratus 176  
 Intercedere 27  
 Interdicere, construction of 174 b, 175 t  
 Interest sua, etc. 50, 51, )( ipsius  
 Internal accusative 184, 194  
 Intertrimendum 178  
 Intransitive verbs of English )( Latin 195  
 "Involves"=habet, έχει 98  
 Ipse=dominus 190  
 Ipsius with *interest* )( *sua* 50, 51  
 Irony, how shown in Latin 192  
 Is; *see* "Earum," "Eas"  
 =*talis* 181  
 =the definite article 130, cp.  
 "Ille"  
 -*is* for -*es* 89 t, 112 t, 136  
 Iste to express sneer 58, 152, 155, 166  
 "It seems that" )( personal expression of Latin 103, 157

- Ita, anticipatory of *si* 90  
     immediately preceding *ut* 158 b,  
     159; *see* "Ut"  
 Iubere ) ( censere 193  
 Iuncto vehiculo ± equis 34, 35  
 -iundi, Gerund in 92  
 Iura = "limited rights" 66, ep.  
     "Mos"  
 Ius ) ( leges 70  
 Jussive; *see* "Subjunctive"  
 καὶ = *quoque* 133  
 καὶ μήν = *iam* 130  
     = *quid* 129  
 καιρός = *tempus* 168  
 καίτοι = *quamquam* 58 b  
 κατά = "in accordance with" 160  
 καταφροεῖν 104  
 Knowing, verbs of come early 37, 69,  
     124 t, 142 (ep. 146, 179)  
 Latifundia 94  
 Latini nominis socii 181  
 "Latter...former" 140  
 Lex as subject to transitive verb 94 t,  
     96 t, 101, 155, 188; *see* "Ab-  
     stract"  
 Cincia 95  
 Licinia 94  
 Oppia 152; *see* "Oppian"  
 + accipere 53  
 + dicere 53  
 + ferre 30  
 + rogare 107  
 + suadere 37, 113 b, 118  
 lege cautum 161  
 leges ) ( ius 70  
 leges, meaning of 53 b  
 Liberi ) ( pueri 108, 172  
 Libertas; *see* "Liberties"  
 Liberties = libertas 47, ep. "Hopes"  
 Libertinus ) ( libertus 108, 172  
 Licentia 63  
 Licinian Law 94  
 Limiting *ut* 120  
 Locality, adjectives expressing come  
     first 128 t  
 Locare + gerundive 160, 168  
 Loco ± in 108  
 Logical subject; *see* "Subject"  
 Longum est 105
- Luctus 164  
 Lugere 164  
 Luxuria 82  
 Luxus 82  
 Magna verba 123  
 Malignitas 178  
 Malo publico 127 t  
 Manupretium 178  
 Mater familiae 45, 175  
 Mēdius, order of 127 b  
     without preposition 128 t  
 Mēdius fidius 137  
 Memoria 90  
 μέν = quidem 100  
 μέντοι following δέ 178  
 Metaphors, "dead" 73, 123 t,  
     125  
     from balance 116  
     darkness 141  
     death (*mortalis*) 146  
     fires 32, 33  
     military affairs 66  
     physical facts 104  
     waves (*sedare pugnam*) 129  
     yoke 189  
 Mihi crede 88  
 Minervam sus 57  
 Miseria, subject to transitive verb  
     166; *see* "Abstract"  
 Modal gerund of Livy = present par-  
     ticiple 192  
 "Modern"; *see* "Haec"  
 Momentum 116  
 Mons Sacer 192  
 Moods; *see* "Indicative," "Sub-  
     junctive," etc.  
 Mortalis metaphorical 146  
 Mos = "bad custom" 56, ep.  
     "Iura"  
 Mourning, period of 165  
 Movere, order of 31  
     with abstract and inanimate sub-  
     jects 185  
 Movet terra 195  
 Muliebris 81, 121; *see* "Mundus"  
 Mulierculae 184  
 Munditiae 185 b  
 Mundus muliebris 186  
 Municipia 172  
 "My dear Marcus," order of in  
     Latin 45

- Names; *see* "Proper"  
*Nascuntur* (*natae sunt*) 93  
*Navales socii*, meaning of and order  
 158  
*Nē=ναλ* 104 b  
*Ne=ut ne* 33  
*Ne feceris* 108  
*Ne...nec=ne...neve* 34  
 ne...nec...neu...aut 34  
 ne...ve 34  
 "Nearer to," how translated 36  
*Nec=ἀλλ' οὐ* 134  
 followed by *aut* 185  
 for *neve* 34  
*neene* (*annon*) 50  
 preceded by *non=oὐ...οὐδέ* 80 t,  
 185  
 with *nec* subdividing an original  
 negative 38  
*Necesse*, constructions of 117  
*Necne* 50  
*Negare*; *see* "Aio"  
*Negative* brought forward in Latin  
 33, 34, 36, 59, 97, 144, 185  
 careless position of in English  
 115 b, 116 t (cp. 136)  
 repeated as a connective 82 b  
 statement of English=question in  
 Latin 66, 151 b, 165  
 "Neglected to," how translated 48 t  
*Neuter adjective=noun* 58, 76, 97,  
 118 b, 121, 126, 132, 134, 142 t,  
 161, 195  
 adjective or pronoun to express  
 specific word of English 64, 68  
 (bis), 79, 85 t, 104, 111, 112, 119,  
 138, 146, 147, 148, 150 t, 167,  
 168, 184, 185  
 pronoun combined with *res* 109  
 with gender ambiguous 67, 109  
 with nouns of different gender  
 97 t, 186  
*Neve*, followed by *aut* 34  
 followed by *ve* 34  
 preceded by *ne* 34  
 "Newcastle, Coals to" 58 t  
 "No," translated by adversative  
 asyndeton 69  
*Noli facere* 108  
*Nomen=gens* 181  
*Non* = "and not," "but not" 119,  
 183, 191  
*Non* brought forward for emphasis,  
 158 t  
 position of 102  
*non...nec...nec = οὐ...οὐδέ...οὐδέ*  
 80 t, 185  
*non...solum*, with emphatic word  
 between 115  
*Nonne*, position of 128, 130, 131,  
 133 t  
*Nostra*, etc. as antecedent to relative  
 50  
 with *interest* 50  
*Nostri* -um 45  
*Noun* of English->*Verb* of Latin;  
*see* "Verb"  
 of English represented by neuter  
 adjective; *see* "Neuter Adjective"  
 of Latin->*Verb* of English 128  
*Novus* (*antiquus*) 70  
 position of 133  
 with bad meaning 70, 125, 134,  
 152  
*Nulla* feminine of *nemo* 91, 180 t  
*Nullus=non* 92  
 followed by *ne...quidem* 38, 61  
 subdivided by *aut...aut* or *nec...*  
*nec* 38  
*Nunc=νῦν δέ* 46 b, 47 t, 114 b  
*Object*; *see also* ORDER, and "Sub-  
 ject"  
 brought forward becomes subject;  
*see* "Subject"  
 or equivalent and subject put  
 early 77 t, 84  
 supplied readily 67, 68, 89, 91,  
 180 t  
 translated by "is the object of"  
 70, 84  
*Oblata*; *see* "Data"  
*Oblique Narration, Indicative* in 143  
*Occupatus±in* 162 b  
*Offundere* 141  
*διγωρεύ* 104  
 Omission of copula with *quo...eo* 85  
 of *esse* 109 t; *see* "Esse"  
 of preposition with *totus, cunctus,*  
*etc.* 128 t  
*Omnis* without preposition *in* 128 t  
 with sense of *παντοῖς* 86  
 "One"=*tibi* 98

"On foot" = *pedibus* 182  
 "Open a book" = *evolvere* 126  
*Oportet* = "would be right" 105  
*Oppia Lex* 152  
*Oppian Law*, order of adjective 30, 163  
*Oppidum* (*urbs*) 35  
*Oratio Obliqua*, Indicative in 143  
*praeparata...accusatior* 117 t  
*Orbitas*, subject to transitive verb 190; *see "Abstract"*  
**ORDER**; *see also "Antecedent," "Anticipatory," "Complement," "Genitive," "Object," "Relative," "Subject"*  
 Ablative preceding subject = subject 72, 73, 128  
 Abnormal order to express after-thought 94, 106 b, 131 t, 143  
 for exclamatory effect 42, 79  
 (cp. 115), 89, 155  
 Adjective after verb 124 (bis)  
 of number and quantity 27, 123, 129, 160 b, 165, 196  
 prepositive or separated 46, 59 b, 63, 73, 81, 83, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 95, 107, 110, 119, 126, 127, 132 t, 134, 137, 138 t, 143, 148 t, 149, 153, 162, 169, 170, 176, 179, 188 (bis), 190, 191, 197  
 Adverb or equivalent preceding subject 47, 64, 91, 188, 189 t  
 postpositive 81, 96, 110, 113, 120 t, 140 t  
 separated from verb 65, 69, 96, 107, 121, 158 t  
*Aliquis* postpositive 143, 145 (bis)  
 $\alpha\tau\delta\ kourov$  56, 68, 76, 95, 97, 145, 192 (bis)  
*Chiasmus* 56, 82, 89, 118, 143, 162, 167 b  
 Demonstrative between interrogative and noun 56  
 Final Clause 133 b  
 Genitive partitive separated 45, 46, 142  
 prepositive 36, 48, 53, 55, 65, 83, 89, 90, 91, 137, 138, 164, 166, 171, 175, 180, 183, 184 t, 186, 196 (bis)  
 separated for emphasis 56

**ORDER**  
 Gist of construction early 57, 77 t, 84, 89, 137  
*Movere* comes early 31  
 Object brought forward 36, 54, 59, 72, 101, 102 t, 105  
*Oppia Lex* 30, 163  
 Participle prepositive 130, 131, 181, 192, 193, 197  
 Partitive genitive; *see Genitive above*  
 Phrase constructionally complete must be complete in sense 86, 89, 110, 122, 125 t, 131 t, 136, 152, 159, 164, 168  
 Phrase following verb 86, 88 b, 89  
 Phrase preceding subject = subject 97, 129, 132, 163, 166, 170, 171, 183, 190  
**Subject**; *see also "Subject"*  
 early in Latin (*English* 38)  
 last for emphasis 186  
 preceding *cum* clause but not subject to principal clause also 148, 194  
 Verb early for emphasis 116  
 of saying, showing, etc. comes early 37, 69, 124 t, 142, 146, 179  
 Verb, object, subject 31  
 Word contrasted comes early 75, 76 t, 106, 168  
 emphatic comes early 65, 69 t, 109 t, 153, 159, 163, 165, 178, 181, 182, 191  
 emphatic lies between adverb and conjunction 115, 124 b, 173, 177  
 single or phrase coming after verb, especially an iambus 59, 67, 75, 76, 80, 87, 133, 137 b, 145 b, 156 b, 169, 173, 174, 191  
 "Origines" of Cato 126  
 Ornament of English (*Latin simplicity* 38, 52 b, 104, 114, 166, 183)  
 "Ornate Alias" 46, 119, 125  
*Ornatus* 185 b, 186 t  
 $\sigma\tau\oslash$  82 t  
 "Otherwise," how translated 130

- οὐ...οὐδὲ...οὐδὲ=non...nec...nec* 80 t,  
185  
“Over, to triumph” = triumphare  
de... 82
- Panoramic; *see “Imperfect”*  
*παντός* represented by *πᾶς* and  
*omnis* 86
- Par est 105  
*παρά=per* 122  
*παραιτητός* 107 b
- Parallelism; *see “Formality,” “Pre-*  
*ciseness,” “Variety”* 35; varied  
by Chiasmus 57 t
- παρελθεῖν=procedere* 113
- Parenthetic phrases 91 b
- Participle of English )( new principal  
verb of Latin 68, 76, 191  
+ut, utpote, velut, quasi, tam-  
quam, etc. 82  
separated from auxiliary 140 b  
translates abstract noun 156 t, ep.  
“Gerundive”
- Partem in bonam accipere 113 t
- Partitive; *see “Genitive” and*  
ORDER
- Parva, subject to transitive verb 185  
*πᾶς=παντός* 86
- Passive avoided by subjunctive of  
Ideal 2nd person 49
- Paterfamilias 45, 175
- Patres )( Quirites and order of  
44, 103
- Patria )( civitas, respublica 77
- Paupertas 100, 102
- Pax, subject to transitive verb 147
- Pecunia, plural of 161, 166, 168;  
*see “Praesens”*
- πείθειν χρήμασι, δώροις* 91
- Per=παρά 122  
to express agent 90 b
- Perfect; *see Appendix B, and “Sub-*  
*ordinate Clause”*
- Aorist in consecutive clauses 163 b,  
164, 165
- Aorist Indicative with *cum* 78  
( Imperfect 92 b  
( Present 93  
Historical 153  
instead of Imperfect or Pluper-  
fect 77, 78, 131, 132
- Perfect Subjunctive in dependent  
questions 153, 154
- Subjunctive in *-arint* 151
- Periphrastic Future, for Future  
where principal clause is Present  
51
- Pertinente; *see “Ablative”*
- Pessimo publico 127 t
- Pietas, meaning of 79  
subject to transitive verb 80
- Piso, Calpurnius 192
- Pius 79
- Placet diis + si 62
- Play on phrase *inferre signa* 88  
“Plea,” how translated 80 b
- Plebi for *plebis* 30 t, 62 b, 112
- Plebs, Secession of 192
- Pleonasm “Livian” 144, 161
- Plerumque, meaning of 147 t
- Pluperfect Subjunctive=future per-  
fect of *Recta* 167
- Plus=plusquam 34 t  
internal accusative 194 t
- πολύπτωτον* 186
- Porta )( ianua 196
- Possessive adjective as antecedent;  
*see “Nostra”*
- Poterat + infinitive )( potuit 184  
“Pour” intransitive )( Latin 195
- Praefringere 172
- Praeparata oratio 117 t
- Praesens pecunia 168 b, ep. “Re-  
praesentare”
- Praesentem dare, exigere, ferre  
169 t
- Praetexere 172
- Praetextatus 171 b
- Preciseness of Latin; *see “Formal-*  
*ity,” “Parallelism,” “Variety,”*  
38, 43, 52, 53, 106, 142
- Predicative dative 147
- Preposition; *see “Gerund,” and “In”*  
omitted with *totus, medius, etc.*  
128 t  
+ demonstrative of English>ad-  
verb of Latin 36 t  
with different cases and noun  
repeated 194 b  
with names of towns 88, 157
- Prepositional phrases  
qualifying nouns 39, 40, 80, 129,  
140, 141 t, 157, 170

- Prepositional phrases translated by  
 adjective of Latin 51 b  
 by genitive of Latin 39, 55, 65,  
 86, 92, 94, 97, 165, 167 t,  
 171 t, 173, 177, 179
- Present in English becomes Latin  
 future 75, 105, 106, 108, 111,  
 141, 188, 193
- Present perfect )( present 93
- Principio; *see "A"*
- Priusquam with subjunctive 109
- Probus 81
- Procedere =  $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\lambda\theta\epsilon\iota\nu$  113
- Profanus 82 t
- Profestus 81, 82
- Promulgare 113
- Pronouns; *see "Neuter"*  
 different for same person 182  
 grouped together 57; *see "Case-  
 relations"*  
 inserted for emphasis 49, 63, 89,  
 108, 111 t, 142, 191, 193  
 of English represented by repeated  
 word of Latin 35, 130, 131, 134,  
 167, 171  
 supplied easily in Latin 67, 68
- Proper names in plural 36; *see "C"*  
 order abnormal 129 b
- Propitius, derivation of 89 b
- Propius = propius quam 35  
 $\pi\rho\beta\rho\rho\iota\zeta\sigma\tau$  48
- Publico + bono, malo, pessimo 127 t
- Publicum 56, 58, 76, 97
- Pudere, future perfect of 105  
 used personally 105
- Pudor = feeling of shame 99  
 subject to transitive verb 59
- Pueri )( liberi 108, 172
- Puerilis 81, 121
- Purgare, meanings of 134, 135
- Purpose clause, order of 133 b
- Quae; *see "Relative"*
- Quam supplied after *plus* 34; after  
*propius* 35
- Quamquam =  $\kappa\alpha\tau\tau\omega\iota$  58 b  
 + participle 82
- Quasi + participle 82
- Que = "or" 37 (bis), 114 t, 195 (cp.  
 et 190)  
 like *ve* 61 (*see "Ac," "Aut,"*  
*"Ve"*)
- Que subdividing *et...et* 43 (cp. *ve*)  
 with last member of series 37, 108  
 with prepositions 67 (cp. 194)
- Questions, dependent; *see "Indica-  
 tive," "Perfect," "Subjunctive"*  
 indignant; *see "Indicative"*  
 of Latin = negative statement of  
 English 66, 151 b, 165
- Qui; *see "Relative"*  
 = *talis ut + subjunctive* 76 (bis)  
 + *tamen* as connective 117
- Quid? = "furthermore" =  $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\eta\nu$ , *τι*  
 $\delta\epsilon$ ; 68, 129  
 = "Well?" 149
- Quid aliud ± facere 62, 187
- Quid tandem 125
- Quidam = "as it were" 54
- Quidem =  $\mu\epsilon\nu$  100, 177; *see "Et  
 quidem"*
- Quilibet; *see "Ullus"*
- Quin, construction with 197
- Quippe + participle 82
- Quirites, meaning and order of 44,  
 103
- Quis adjectival 141
- Quisquam )( ullus 95, 139
- Quisque, position of 75  
 )( uterque 142
- "Quite" = satis 73
- Quivis; *see "Ullus"*
- Quo picked up by *eo* 85
- Quo ne + comparative 162
- Quod = *cum + indicative* 96 t; *see  
 "Cum"*
- Quod nisi 54
- Quod si 54
- Quoniam 179
- Quōque =  $\kappa\alpha\iota\mu\eta\nu$  = "on the other hand,"  
 etc. 112, 114, 133, 150 b  
 preceded by *et* 62
- Rationem inire 98
- "Reason of," how to translate 156
- Recens )( *vetus* 70, 149, 152
- Reddere epistulam 168
- Regius 87
- Regnum 87
- Relative, antecedent in possessive  
 adjective 50  
 ambiguous forms, neuter or mas-  
 culine 67  
 asyndeton with 147

- Relative as connective 44, 50, 67, 117  
 (+ *tamen*), 152  
 picked up by demonstrative 71,  
 75, 85 (*quo...eo*), 135, 146  
 purpose expressed by 95 b, 97,  
 124, 158, 169  
 quo ne 162  
 Religio, subject to transitive verb  
 80  
 Rēmus 127  
 Repetere 132  
 Repetition; *see also "Variety"*  
 of adjective 29, 48 (bis), 116 b,  
 168  
 of negatives as connective 82 b  
 of noun 35, 38 t, 41 (bis), 42, 43,  
 46, 58 (bis), 63, 73, 119, 120 b,  
 121, 123, 125, 126, 130 (bis), 131,  
 133 (bis), 134, 136, 140, 141,  
 144, 146, 164 b, 167, 168 t,  
 169, 171, 173, 194 (with different  
 prepositions)  
 of noun in Latin for pronoun  
 of English 35, 130, 131, 134,  
 167, 171  
 of phrase as connective 83, 182 t  
 of preposition 82 (as connective),  
 178  
 of verb 103, 107, 108, 124, 135 b,  
 139 b, 151, 167 (bis), 169, 172,  
 173, 176, 188, 191, 194  
 of verb as connective 30  
 in answering questions 92  
 Repraesentare pecuniam 168 b, cp.  
 "Praesens"  
 Res as subject to transitive verb  
 87 b  
 combined with neuter pronoun  
 109  
 = episode 27, struggle 31, story  
 48, proposal 49, weal 50, busi-  
 ness 61, acquisitions 87, matter  
 92, position 109, measure 119,  
 evidence 120, exaggeration 124,  
 fortunes 133, conditions 136,  
 objection 142, example 161  
 Resolved forms of subjunctive  
 have auxiliary in indicative 60,  
 184  
 when dependent 114  
 Resolved forms of future 193  
 Respublica )( civitas, patria 77  
 Rex 87  
 Rhetorical devices in Latin; *see*  
 "Anaphora"  
 artificial contrasts 73, 196 t  
 doublets 47  
 Rhythm verse; *see "Hexameter"*  
 Rogare legem 107  
 Rogationem ferre 30  
 Rōmulus 127  
 "Root and branch" 48  
 Rudem gladiator 58 t  
 Sacer Mons 192  
 Sagatus 171 b  
 Salvus=superstes 189  
 Sane 192  
 Satis="quite" 73  
 Saturn, temple of 161  
 Saying, verbs of early; *see*  
 "Showing"  
 Scilicet 192  
 Se referring to subjective genitive  
 179  
 Secession of Plebs 192  
 "Secondly"; *see "Firstly"*  
 Sed; *see "Asyndeton" and "Vero"*  
 word of positive meaning supplied  
 after 70, 71  
 Sed...etiam, word of interest be-  
 tween 115, 124 b  
 Sedare pugnam, etc. 129  
 Seeing, verbs of come early; *see*  
 "Showing"  
 "Seems that, It"; *see "It"*  
 Sententiam in eandem 112 b  
 Separation of auxiliary from par-  
 ticle 140  
 of partitive genitive 46, 142  
 Servulus 184  
 Severus 141  
 "Shame, feeling of" 99  
 Showing, verbs of early 37, 69,  
 124 t, 142, 146, 179  
 Si=num;...nē 74  
 preceded by anticipatory *ita* 90  
 Si diis placet, meaning of 62  
 Sicut 169, 179  
 Signa inferre, play on 88  
 Signatum aurum 162  
 Simile formally expressed in Latin  
 )( English 147  
 Simplicity of Latin; *see "Ornament"*

- Simul = *simul ac* 69, 104 b, 108  
     picked up by *extemps* 69
- Sin 54
- Sin minus 54
- Socii Latini nominis 181
- Socii navales, meaning and order  
     of 158
- Soleatus 171 b
- Sollicitudo, subject to transitive  
     verb 80
- Spes nostra = "our hopes" 47
- Sponta + sua 52, 119
- Statement, negative of English >  
     question of Latin 66, 151 b, 165
- Status subject to transitive verb 145
- Stragula vestis 175
- Stronger expressions in Latin 117 b,  
     cp. 115 t
- Sua + *interest* )( *ipsius* 50, 51  
     + *sponte*, 52, 119
- Suadere legem, etc. 37, 62, 113 b,  
     118
- Subject, absence of with *aiebat* 179;  
     see "Inquit"
- expressed by ablative preceding  
     thesubject 72, 73, 128, 130, 131
- by genitive prepositive 90, 166,  
     171
- by object or the like brought  
     early 54, 55, 59, 171, 180
- by phrase preceding subject 97,  
     129, 163, 170, 183, 190
- logical; see ORDER throughout  
     preceding subordinate clause  
     though not subject to principal  
     clause 148, 194
- Subjective; see "Genitive"
- Subjunctive; see "Apodosis," "Indicative," and "Resolved Forms"  
     Attracted 98
- Concessive with *ut* 98
- Consecutive; see "Perfect"
- double work of 114
- =indicative of auxiliary + infinitive 60, cp. 184
- Imperfect )( Pluperfect 45, 46, 97,  
     110
- Imperfect where English has  
     present 60
- Jussive dependent 33 b, 93 t, 159 t,  
     162 t
- of English 106
- Subjunctive of Ideal 2nd person 49  
     of "non-fact" 183
- of reported reason 121
- perfect aorist in consecutive clause  
     163 b, 164, 165
- perfect in -*arint* 151
- perfect in dependent questions 153,  
     154
- pluperfect = future perfect of Recta  
     167
- Potential 111
- with *antequam*, *priusquam* 109
- Subordinate Clause; see also "Perfect"
- past consecution in Cicero and  
     Livy 93, 163 b, 164, 165
- tense of, fixed by tense of principal  
     clause 51, 75, 90, 105, 106, 108,  
     111, 141, 143, 153, 183, 187, 188,  
     193
- Superbae aures 137
- Superlative of exaggeration 115 t
- Supine so-called 28, 81
- Sus Minervam 57
- Suus, order of with *sponte* 52, 119  
     order of with *quisque* 45  
     place of taken by *is* 77  
     referring to the object of verb  
     59 b, 90
- Tacitus 116
- Talis; see "Hic," and "Is"
- Tamen, order of 91  
     + *qui* 117
- Tamquam + participle 82  
     + subjunctive 183
- Tandem; see "Quid"  
     with interrogative 125, 148, 154
- Tantum = solum 170, cp. 173 b
- τελευτῶν* ἐσ 29
- Temple of Saturn 161
- Tempus = *καιρός* 143, 168  
     meaning of plural 122  
     subject to transitive verb 145, 156 b
- Tenacitas 177
- Tense; see "Subordinate Clause"  
*θεραπεύειν τὸν ναυτικὸν* 158  
     "The" as instrumental case 85  
     "The" = *is*, *ille* 130  
     "Therefore"; see "And therefore"  
     Thinking, verbs of early; see  
     "Showing"

- τι γάρ*; 68  
*Tibi*=*τινι* 98  
 Time, expressions of indefinite in Latin 54  
 duration of expressed by ablative 144  
*Togatus* 171 b  
*Tot* separated from noun 153  
*Totus* without *in* 128 t  
 Towns with preposition 88, 157  
 "Triumph over"=triumphare de 82  
*Tu*; *see* "Tibi"  
 inserted for emphasis 108  
*Tueri* classem 158  
*Tum* picking up *cum* 113  
*Tunicatus* 171 b  
*Turba*="crowds" 37; )( agmen 54
- Ullus+alius* 95  
 )( *quisquam, quivis, quilibet* 95, 139  
*Ultro* 96  
*Universus* 75, 133, 180  
*ὑπάρχειν* 179 t  
*Urbs* )( oppidum 35  
*Usus* subject to transitive verb 144 b, 145 t, 160  
*Ut...ita*, expressed by *et...et* 109  
 Consecutive usually preceded by anticipatory *ita, adeo*, etc. 163 t; *see also* "Perfect"  
*Explanatory* 33  
 "Granting that," picked up by *sic* 98  
 limiting 120  
 + participle 82  
 preceded immediately by *ita* 158 b, 159  
 repeated after a lengthy clause 72 t  
*Uter* )( *quis* 148  
*Uterque* )( *quisque* 142  
*Uti, utilis in aliquid* 175  
*Utpote+participle* 82  
*Utrum omitted* 53 t  
*Utrumque* )( *utraque* 101 t
- Variety; *see* "Repetition"  
 "Luvian" 66, 67, 93, 123 t  
 of English 38, 43, 44, 52, 53, 83 (bis), 108, 150, 151 t, 182 b, 197 t
- Variety, contrast Latin which  
 (a) repeats previous verb (*see* "Repetition"), (b) supplies previous verb 33, 34, 53, 61, 73, 82, 93, 181, (c) waits for verb 62, 68, 74, 116, 191  
 English has present participle; Latin continues with fresh verb 68, 76, 191  
 reason for variety 38  
*Ve*, expressing minor alternative 35, cp. "Vel"  
 like *que*="or" 61  
 preceded by *ne* 34  
*see* "Ac," "Aut," "Que"  
*Vectare* )( *vehere* 82  
*Vehiculo*; *see* "Iuncto"  
*Vel...vel* )( *aut...aut* 64  
 subdivides *aut* 35  
*Velim* 111  
*Velut+participle* 82  
 Verb of Latin>noun of English 37, 41, 44, 50, 52, 58, 67, 68 b, 70, 73 (bis), 80 (bis), 82, 84, 85, 89, 91, 103, 104, 111, 112, 117 b, 118, 122, 124, 127 (bis), 129, 131, 136 b, 138 t, 139, 140, 148 b, 149, 154 (bis), 155 b, 156 (bis), 157, 159, 160 t, 163, 164, 167, 176, 186, 188, 191, 194 (bis)  
 of English>noun of Latin 128  
 of saying, showing, believing, etc. comes early 37, 69, 124 t, 142, 146, 179  
 repeated in answering a question 92  
 supplied readily 93, 181; *see* "Variety"  
*Verba magna* 123  
*Vere dicere* 65  
*Verecundia*, subject of transitive verb 54, 55  
*Vero* following *sed* 178  
*Verse rhythm*; *see* "Hexameter"  
*Vestis stragula* 175  
*Vestra* antecedent to relative 50 with *interest* 50  
*Vestri -um* 45, 100  
*Vetus* 70, 149, 154 b  
*Vexation, feeling of* 99  
 "Vicarious" *facere* 169  
*Videre*=*έφορᾶν* 181

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Videres 111 b                                   | Virilis 81, 121                                   |
| Videri personal in Latin )( English<br>103, 157 | Vos inserted for emphasis 111 t                   |
| Viduae, meaning of 132 b, 161                   | Weaker expressions in English 117 b,<br>cp. 115 t |
| Viduitas, subject to transitive verb<br>190     | “Well”=quid? 149                                  |
| Vir )( homo 115 t                               | “Without doing,” how translated 120               |

Books on Greek and  
Roman Literature, Philology,  
History and Antiquities  
published by the  
**Cambridge University Press**

**GREEK**

TEXTS AND COMMENTARIES

**Aeschylus.** *Agamemnon.* With Verse Translation,  
Introduction and Notes by W. HEADLAM, Litt.D. Edited by  
A. C. PEARSON, M.A. 10s. net.

**Aeschylus.** *Choephoři.* With Critical Notes, Com-  
mentary, Translation and a Recension of the Scholia by T. G.  
TUCKER, Litt.D. 9s. net.

**Aeschylus.** *The Seven against Thebes.* With  
Introduction, Critical Notes, Commentary, Translation and a  
Recension of the Medicean Scholia by T. G. TUCKER. 9s. net.

**Onomasticon Aristophanevm sive Index Nominvm**  
qvae apvd Aristophanem legvntvr. Cvrvat H. A. HOLDEN,  
LL.D. *Editio altera.* 5s. 6d.

**Aristophanes.** *The Knights.* Edited by R. A. NEIL,  
M.A. 5s. net.

**Aristotle.** *On some Passages in the Seventh*  
Book of the Eudemian Ethics attributed to Aristotle. By H.  
JACKSON, Litt.D. 2s.

**Aristotle.** *Nicomachean Ethics, Book VI.* With  
Essays, Notes and Translations by L. H. G. GREENWOOD, M.A.  
6s. net.

**Aristotle.** *De Anima.* With Translation, Introduction  
and Notes by R. D. HICKS, M.A. 18s. net.

**Aristotle.** *De Sensu and De Memoria.* Text and  
Translation, with Introduction and Commentary. By G. R. T.  
ROSS, D.Phil. 9s. net.

**The Rhetoric of Aristotle.** A Translation by the late Sir R. C. JEBB, O.M., Litt.D. Edited, with an Introduction and with Supplementary Notes, by Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. 6s. net.

**Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle.** Compiled by E. WALLACE, M.A. *Third edition enlarged.* 4s. 6d.

**Bacchylides. The Poems and Fragments.** Edited with Introduction, Notes and Prose Translation, by Sir R. C. JEBB, Litt.D. 15s. net. Text separately, 1s. 6d.

**Demetrius on Style.** The Greek Text. Edited after the Paris Manuscript with Introduction, Translation, Facsimiles, etc. By W. R. ROBERTS, Litt.D. 9s. net.

**Demosthenes against Androton and against Timocrates.** With Introductions and English Notes by W. WAYTE, M.A. *New edition.* 7s. 6d.

**Demosthenes. On the Crown.** With Critical and Explanatory Notes, an Historical Sketch and Essays. By W. W. GOODWIN, Hon. LL.D., D.C.L. 12s. 6d.

Also edited for Colleges and Schools. 6s.

**Demosthenes against Midias.** With Critical and Explanatory Notes and an Appendix by W. W. GOODWIN. 9s.

**Demosthenes. Select Private Orations.**

Part I, containing Contra Phormionem, Lacritum, Pantaenetus, Boeotum de Nomine, Boeotum de Dote, Dionysodorum. With Introductions and English Commentary by F. A. PALEY, M.A., LL.D., with Supplementary Notes by Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D., F.B.A. *Third edition, revised.* 6s.

Part II, containing Pro Phormione, Contra Stephanum, I, II, Contra Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. Edited by Sir J. E. SANDYS, with Supplementary Notes by F. A. PALEY. *Fourth edition, revised.* 7s. 6d.

**The Speech of Demosthenes against the Law of Leptines.** A Revised Text, with an Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes and Autotype Facsimile from the Paris MS. by Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. 9s.

**Dionysius of Halicarnassus: the Three Literary Letters** (Ep. ad Ammaeum I, Ep. ad Pompeium, Ep. ad Ammaeum II). The Greek Text edited, with English Translation, Facsimile, Notes, Glossary of Rhetorical and Grammatical Terms, Bibliography and Introductory Essay on Dionysius as a Literary Critic, by W. R. ROBERTS, Litt.D. 9s.

**Euripides. Bacchae.** With Critical and Explanatory Notes, and with numerous illustrations from works of ancient art, by Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. *Fourth edition.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

**Euripides. Ion.** With a Translation into English Verse and an Introduction and Notes by A. W. VERRALLI, Litt.D. 7*s.* 6*d.*

**Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.** Edited by A. PLATT, M.A. Cloth, 4*s.* 6*d.* each. Strongly half-bound, 6*s.* each.

**Isaeus. The Speeches.** With Critical and Explanatory Notes by W. WYSE, M.A. 18*s.* net.

**Longinus on the Sublime.** The Greek text edited after the Paris Manuscript, with Introduction, Translation, Facsimiles, and Appendixes, by W. R. ROBERTS, Litt.D. *Second edition.* 9*s.*

**Pindar. Nemean and Isthmian Odes.** With Notes Explanatory and Critical, Introductions and Introductory Essays. Edited by C. A. M. FENNELL, Litt.D. *New edition.* 9*s.*

**Pindar. Olympian and Pythian Odes.** With Notes, Explanatory and Critical, Introductions and Introductory Essays by the same editor. *New edition.* 9*s.*

**Plato. The Republic.** Edited, with Critical Notes, Commentary and Appendixes, by J. ADAM, Litt.D. 2 Volumes. Vol. I, Books I—V. 15*s.* net. Vol. II, Books VI—X and Indexes. 18*s.* net.

The text, with critical notes. Edited from a new collation or Parisinus A by the same editor. 4*s.* 6*d.*

**Plato. Theætetus.** With Translation and Notes by B. H. KENNEDY, D.D. 7*s.* 6*d.*

**The Nuptial Number of Plato:** its solution and significance, by J. ADAM, Litt.D. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

**Sophocles. The Seven Plays** with Critical Notes, Commentary and Translation in English Prose, by Sir R. C. JEBB, Litt.D.

Part I. *Oedipus Tyrannus.* *Fourth impression.* 12*s.* 6*d.*  
 Part II. *Oedipus Coloneus.* *Third edition.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part III.  
**Antigone.** *Third edition.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part IV. *Philoctetes.*  
*Second edition.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part V. *Trachiniae.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part  
 VI. *Electra.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Part VII. *Ajax.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

**Sophocles. The Seven Plays.** With Commentaries abridged from the larger editions of Sir R. C. JEBB.

**Oedipus Tyrannus.** By Sir R. C. JEBB. 4s. **Oedipus Coloneus.** By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. 4s. **Antigone.** By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. 4s. **Philoctetes.** By E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. 4s. **Trachiniae.** By G. A. DAVIES, M.A. 4s. **Electra.** By G. A. DAVIES, M.A. 4s. **Ajax.** By A. C. PEARSON, M.A. 4s.

**Sophocles. The Text of the Seven Plays.** Edited, with an Introduction, by Sir R. C. JEBB. 5s.

**Sophocles.** The Tragedies translated into English Prose by Sir R. C. JEBB. 5s. net.

**Theocritus, Bion and Moschus.** Translated into English Verse by A. S. WAY, D.Lit. 5s. net.

PITT PRESS SERIES, &c.

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
<b>Aeschylus</b>	Prometheus Vinctus	Rackham	2/6
<b>Aristophanes</b>	Aves—Plutus—Ranae	Green	3/6 each
"	Nubes, Vespaee	Graves	3/6 each
"	Acharnians	"	3/-
"	Peace	"	3/6
<b>Demosthenes</b>	Olynthiacs	Macgregor	net 2/6
"	Philippics I, II, III	Davies	2/6
<b>Euripides</b>	Alcestis	Hadley	2/6
"	Hecuba	"	2/6
"	Helena	Pearson	3/6
"	Heraclidae	"	3/6
"	Hercules Furens	Gray & Hutchinson	2/-
"	Hippolytus	Hadley	2/-
"	Iphigeneia in Aulis	Headlam	2/6
"	Medea	"	2/6
"	Orestes	Wedd	4/6
"	Phoenissae	Pearson	4/-
<b>Herodotus</b>	Book I	Sleeman	4/-
"	" V	Shuckburgh	3/-
"	" IV, VI, VIII, IX	"	4/- each
"	" IX I—89	"	2/6
<b>Homer</b>	Odyssey IX, X	Edwards	2/6 each
"	" XXI	"	2/-
"	" XI	Nairn	2/-

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Homer	Iliad vi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv	Edwards	2/- each
"	Iliad ix and x	Lawson	2/-
Lucian	Somnium, Charon, etc.	Heitland	3/-
"	Menippus and Timon	Mackie	3/-
Plato	Apologia Socratis	Adam	3/-
"	Crito, Euthyphro	"	2/- each
"	Protagoras	J. & A. M. Adam	4/-
"	Ion	Macgregor	2/-
Plutarch	Demosthenes	Holden	4/-
"	Gracchi	"	6/-
"	Nicias	"	5/-
"	Sulla	"	6/-
"	Timoleon	"	6/-
Thucydides	Book III	Spratt	5/-
"	Book IV	"	6/-
"	Book VI	"	6/-
"	Book VII	Holden	5/-
Xenophon	Agesilaus	Hailstone	2/-
"	Anabasis I-II	Pretor	4/-
"	" I, III, IV, V	"	2/- each
"	" II, VI, VII	"	2/- each
"	" I, II, III, IV, V, VI	Edwards	1/- each
	<i>(With complete vocabularies)</i>		
"	Hellenica I-II	"	3/-
"	Cyropaedeia I	Shuckburgh	2/-
"	" II	"	2/-
"	" III, IV, V	Holden	5/-
"	" VI, VII, VIII	"	5/-
"	Memorabilia I, II	Edwards	2/- each

## CAMBRIDGE ELEMENTARY CLASSICS

A series of editions intended for use in preparatory schools and the junior forms of secondary schools.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Classical Association and other bodies the volumes contain the following special features:

- (1) Vocabularies in all cases.
- (2) Illustrations, where possible, drawn from authentic sources.
- (3) Simplification of the text, where necessary.
- (4) The marking of long vowels in several of the Latin texts.

**Herodotus. Salamis in Easy Attic Greek.** Edited by G. M. EDWARDS, M.A. 1s. 6d.

**Homer. Odyssey, Books VI and VII.** Edited by G. M. EDWARDS, M.A. 2s.

**Plato. The Apology of Socrates.** Edited by Mrs J. ADAM. 2s. 6d.

For Latin books in this series see p. 9.

## LATIN

### TEXTS AND COMMENTARIES

**Catullus.** The Poems, with an English Translation. By F. W. CORNISH, M.A. White buckram, gilt top. 7s. 6d. net.

**Cicero. Ad M. Brutum Orator.** A Revised Text, with Introductory Essays and Critical and Explanatory Notes, by Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. 16s.

**Cicero. De Natura Deorum Libri Tres.** With Introduction and Commentary by J. B. MAYOR, M.A., together with a new collation of several of the English MSS. by J. H. SWAINSON, M.A.

Vol. I. 10s. 6d. Vol. II. 12s. 6d. Vol. III. 10s.

**Cicero. De Officiis Libri Tres.** With marginal Analysis, an English Commentary and copious Indexes, by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. *Eighth edition, revised and enlarged.* 9s.

**Cicero. Pro Rabirio [Perdvellionis Reo] Oratio ad Qvirites.** With Notes, Introduction and Appendixes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A. 7s. 6d.

**M. Tullii Ciceronis Tuscianarvm Dispvtationvm Libri Qvinqve.** A Revised Text, with Introduction and Commentary and a Collation of numerous MSS. By T. W. DOUGAN, M.A. Volume I. Containing Books I and II. 10s. net. Volume II in preparation.

**C. Suetoni Tranquilli Divus Augustus.** Edited, with Historical Introduction, Commentary, Appendixes and Indexes, by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. 10s.

**Plautus. Asinaria.** From the text of Goetz and Schoell. With Introduction and Notes by J. H. GRAY, M.A. 3s. 6d.

**Plautus. Pseudolus.** Edited with Introduction and Notes by H. W. AUDEN, M.A. 3s.

**Publilii Syri Sententiae.** Edited by R. A. H. B. SMITH, M.A. 5s.

**Vergil. Opera cum Prolegomenis et Commentario Critico.** By B. H. KENNEDY, D.D. 3s. 6d.

PITT PRESS SERIES, &c.

Editions marked with an asterisk contain vocabularies.

Author	Work	Editor	Price
Bede	Eccl. History III, IV	Mayor & Lumby	7/6
Caesar	De Bello Gallico		
"	Com. I, III, VI, VIII	Peskett	1/6 each
"	,, II-III, and VII	"	2/- each
"	,, I-III	"	3/-
* "	,, IV-V	"	1/6
"	,, II, III, and VII	Shuckburgh	1/6 each
"	De Bello Gallico. Bk I <i>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</i>	"	-/9
"	De Bello Gallico. Bk VII <i>(Text only)</i>	"	-/8
"	De Bello Civili. Com. I	Peskett	3/-
"	,, " Com. II	"	2/6
"	,, " Com. III	"	2/6
Cicero	Actio Prima in C. Verrem	Cowie	1/6
"	Div. in Q. Caec. et Actio Prima in C. Verrem	Heitland & Cowie	3/-
"	De Amicitia, De Senectute	Reid	3/6 each
"	De Officiis. Bk III	Holden	2/-
"	Pro Lege Manilia	Nicol	1/6
"	Ep. ad Atticum. Lib. II	Pretor	3/-
* "	Orations against Catiline	Nicol	2/6
"	In Catilinam I	Flather	1/6
"	Philippica Secunda	Peskett	3/6
"	Pro Archia Poeta	Reid	2/-
"	,, Balbo	"	1/6
"	,, Milone	"	2/6
"	,, Murena	Heitland	3/-
"	,, Plancio	Holden	4/6
"	,, Roscio Amerino	Nicol	2/6

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
<b>Cicero</b>	Pro Sulla	Reid	3/6
" "	Somnium Scipionis	Pearman	2/-
" "	An easy selection from Cicero's correspondence		
<b>*Cornelius Nepos</b>	Four parts	Duff	1/6
<b>*Erasmus</b>	Colloquia Latina	Shuckburgh	1/6 each
"	Colloquia Latina <i>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</i>	G. M. Edwards	1/6
"	Altera Colloquia Latina	"	1/6
<b>Horace</b>	Epistles. Bk I	Shuckburgh	2/6
"	Odes and Epodes	Gow	5/-
"	Odes. Books I, III	"	2/- each
"	" Books II, IV	"	1/6 each
"	" Epodes	"	1/6
"	Satires. Book I	"	2/-
"	" " II	"	2/-
<b>Juvenal</b>	Satires	Duff	5/-
<b>Livy</b>	Book I	H. J. Edwards	3/6
"	" II	Conway	2/6
"	" IV	Stephenson	2/6
"	" V	Whibley	2/6
"	" VI	Marshall	2/6
"	" IX	Anderson	2/6
"	" XXI, XXII	Dimsdale	2/6 each
"	" XXVII	Campbell	3/-
*" (adapted from)	Story of the Kings of Rome <i>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</i>	G. M. Edwards	1/8
*" "	Horatius and other Stories	"	1/6
" "	<i>(With vocabulary only: no notes)</i>	"	1/9
," (adapted from)	Exercises on Edwards's The Story of the Kings of Rome	Caldecott	net -1/6
Lucan	Camillus and Other Stories	G. M. Edwards	1/6
"	Pharsalia. Bk I	Heitland & Haskins	1/6
Lucretius	De Bello Civili. Bk VII	Postgate	2/-
Ovid	Books III and V	Duff	2/- each
"	Fasti. Book VI	Sidgwick	1/6
"	Metamorphoses, Bk VIII	Summers	1/6
"	Phaethon and other stories	G. M. Edwards	1/6
"	Selections from the Tristia	Simpson	1/6
*Phaedrus	Fables. Bks I and II	Flather	1/6
Plautus	Epidicus	Gray	3/-
"	Stichus	Fennell	2/6
"	Trinummus	Gray	3/6
Pliny	Letters. Book VI	Duff	2/6
Quintus Curtius	Alexander in India	Heitland & Raven	3/6

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Sallust	Catiline	Summers	2/-
"	Jugurtha	"	2/-
Seneca	Dialogues X, XI, XII	Duff	net 4/-
Tacitus	Agricola and Germania	Stephenson	3/-
"	Annals. Bk IV	G. M. Edwards	net 3/-
"	Histories. Bk I	Davies	2/-
"	" Bk III	Summers	2/-
Terence	Hautontimorumenos	Gray	3/-
* "	Phormio	J. Sargeaunt	3/-
Vergil	Aeneid I to XII	Sidgwick	1,6 each
* "	" I, II, III, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII "		1/6 each
	(with complete vocabularies.)		
"	Bucolics	"	1/6
"	Georgics I, II, and III, IV	"	2/- each
"	Complete Works, Vol. I, Text	"	3/6
	" " Vol. II, Notes	"	4/6

## CAMBRIDGE ELEMENTARY CLASSICS

**Caesar in Britain and Belgium.** Simplified text, with Introduction, Notes, Exercises and Vocabulary, by J. H. SLEEMAN, M.A. Introduction 30 pp., Text 45 pp., Notes 28 pp. **Exercises** 25 pp. With illustrations and maps. 1s. 6d.

**Caesar. Gallic War, Books I, III, IV, V and VI.** Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabularies, by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. New and fully illustrated edition, with long vowels marked in the text. 1s. 6d. each.

[The present editions of Books II and VII are being revised and made uniform with the above.]

**Livy. The Revolt and Fall of Capua.** (Selections from Books XXIII—XXVI.) Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary, by T. C. WEATHERHEAD, M.A. 2s.

**Livy. The Story of the Kings of Rome,** adapted from Livy. Edited with notes and vocabulary by G. M. EDWARDS. 1s. 6d.

For further particulars of the series see p. 5.

## GREEK AND LATIN PHILOLOGY

**The Restored Pronunciation of Latin.** Syllabus approved by the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge and recommended by the Classical Association for adoption by Classical Teachers. 4 pp. 1d. For 20 copies, 1s.

**Pronunciation of Latin in the Augustan Period.** 3d.

- The Restored Pronunciation of Greek and Latin,**  
with Tables and Practical Explanations. By E. V. ARNOLD,  
Litt.D., and R. S. CONWAY, Litt.D. *Fourth and revised edition*  
(embodying the schemes approved for Latin and Greek by the  
Classical Association). Paper covers. 1s.
- Quantity and Accent in the Pronunciation of**  
**Latin.** By F. W. WESTAWAY. 3s. net.
- An English-Greek Lexicon.** By G. M. EDWARDS,  
M.A. Second edition, enlarged. 9s. net.
- A Greek Vocabulary for the use of Schools.** By  
T. NICKLIN, M.A. 2s. 6d. net.
- An Introduction to Greek Reading.** By G.  
ROBERTSON, M.A. 2s. 6d. net.
- Pronunciation of Ancient Greek.** Translated from  
the Third German edition of Dr BLASS with the Author's sanction  
by W. J. PURTON, B.A. 6s.
- A Grammar of the Old Testament in Greek**  
according to the Septuagint. By H. ST JOHN THACKERAY, M.A.  
Vol. I. Introduction, Orthography, and Accidence. 8s. net.
- A Short Syntax of New Testament Greek.** By  
Rev. H. P. V. NUNN, M.A. *Second edition.* 2s. 6d. net.
- The Elements of New Testament Greek.** By  
Rev. H. P. V. NUNN, M.A. 3s. net. Key, 2s. net.
- An Introduction to Comparative Philology** for  
Classical Students. By J. M. EDMONDS, M.A. 4s. net.
- Selections from the Greek Papyri.** Edited with  
Translations and Notes by G. MILLIGAN, D.D. 5s. net.
- Silva Maniliana.** Congessit I. P. POSTGATE. 2s. net.
- A First Year Latin Book.** With Introduction and  
Vocabulary. By J. THOMPSON, M.A. 2s.
- Prima Legenda.** First Year Latin Lessons. By Miss J.  
WHYTE, M.A. 1s. 4d.
- A Grammar of Classical Latin.** For use in Schools  
and Colleges. By A. SLOMAN, M.A. 6s.
- An Elementary Latin Grammar.** By the same  
author. 2s. 6d.
- A Latin Note-Book.** Arranged by C. E. HODGES,  
M.A. 2s.

**GREEK AND LATIN COMPOSITION****Graduated Passages from Greek and Latin**

**Authors for First-Sight Translation.** Selected and supplied with short Notes for Beginners by H. BENDALL, M.A. and C. E. LAURENCE, M.A. Part I. EASY. 1*s.* 6*d.* Part II. MODERATELY EASY. 2*s.* Part III. MODERATELY DIFFICULT. 2*s.* Part IV. DIFFICULT. 2*s.*

**Graduated Passages from Latin Authors separately.**

In four parts as above. Each part 1*s.*

**Silva Latina.** A Latin Reading Book, chosen and arranged by J. D. DUFF, M.A. 2*s.*

**Latin and Greek Verse.** By Rev. T. S. EVANS, M.A., D.D. Edited with Memoir by the Rev. J. WAITE, M.A., D.D. 7*s.* 6*d.*

**A Book of Greek Verse.** By W. HEADLAM, Litt.D. 6*s.* net.

**Cambridge Compositions, Greek and Latin.** Edited by R. D. ARCHER-HIND, M.A. and R. D. HICKS, M.A. Cloth extra, gilt top. 10*s.*

**Translations into Greek Verse and Prose.** By R. D. ARCHER-HIND, M.A. 6*s.* net.

**Translations into Greek and Latin Verse.** By Sir R. C. JEBB, Litt.D., O.M. *Second edition.* 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

**Compositions and Translations by the late H. C. F. Mason.** With Prefatory Memoir by R. C. GILSON. Edited by H. H. WEST. 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

**Latin and English Idiom.** An object lesson from Livy's preface. By H. D. NAYLOR, M.A. 2*s.*

**Demonstrations in Greek Iambic Verse.** By W. H. D. ROUSE, Litt.D. 6*s.*

**Greek and Latin Compositions.** By R. SHILLETO, M.A. 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

## ANTIQUITIES, HISTORY AND LETTERS

- Outlines of Ancient History** from the earliest times to 476 A.D. By H. MATTINGLY, M.A. With 35 plates and 12 maps. 10s. 6d. net.
- The Roman Republic.** By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A. In three volumes. With 19 maps. 30s. net.
- A Short History of the Roman Republic.** By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A. With 6 plates and 18 maps. 6s. net.
- The Municipalities of the Roman Empire.** By J. S. REID, Litt.D., Hon. LL.D. 12s. net.
- The Constitution of the Later Roman Empire.** Creighton Memorial Lecture delivered at University College, London, 12 November, 1909. By Professor J. B. BURY. 1s. 6d. net.
- A Short History of Rome for Schools.** By E. E. BRYANT, M.A. With 24 illustrations and 24 maps. 3s. 6d. net.
- Greek History for Schools.** By C. D. EDMONDS, M.A. With 42 illustrations and 14 maps. 5s. net.
- Scythians and Greeks.** By E. H. MINNS, M.A. Royal 4to. With 9 maps and plans, 9 coin plates and 355 illustrations in the text. 63s. net.
- Zeus: a Study in Ancient Religion.** Vol. I. By A. B. COOK, M.A. With 42 plates and 569 figures. 45s. net.
- A History of Classical Scholarship.** By Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. Vol. I. *Second edition revised.* With 24 illustrations. 10s. 6d. net. Vol. II. With 40 illustrations. 8s. 6d. net. Vol. III. With 22 illustrations. 8s. 6d. net.
- A Short History of Classical Scholarship.** From the Sixth Century B.C. to the present day. By the same author. Crown 8vo. With 26 illustrations. 7s. 6d. net.
- Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning.** By Sir J. E. SANDYS, Litt.D. 4s. 6d. net.
- Essays and Addresses.** By Sir R. C. JEBB, Litt.D., O.M. 10s. 6d. net.
- Clio Enthroned.** A Study in Prose-form in Thucydides. By W. R. M. LAMB, M.A. 10s. net.

**Collected Literary Essays. Classical and Modern.**

By A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D. Edited, with a memoir and portrait,  
by M. A. BAYFIELD, M.A., and J. D. DUFF, M.A. 10s. 6d. net.

**Collected Studies in Greek and Latin Scholarship.**

By A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D. Edited by M. A. BAYFIELD and  
J. D. DUFF. 10s. 6d. net.

**The Bacchants of Euripides and other essays.** By  
A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D. 10s. net.**Essays on Four Plays of Euripides.** Andromache,  
Helen, Heracles, Orestes. By A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D. 7s. 6d.  
net.**Euripides the Rationalist.** By A. W. VERRALL, Litt.D.  
Reprinted, 1913. 7s. 6d. net.**Praelections delivered before the Senate of the  
University of Cambridge, 25, 26, 27 January, 1906** (Dr H.  
JACKSON, Dr J. ADAM, Dr A. W. VERRALL, Dr W. HEADLAM,  
Professor W. RIDGEWAY). 5s. net.**Prolegomena to the Study of Greek Religion.** By  
JANE ELLEN HARRISON, Hon. D.Litt. (Durham), Hon. LL.D.  
(Aberdeen). With 179 figures. *Second edition.* 15s. net.**Themis. A Study of the Social Origins of Greek  
Religion.** By J. E. HARRISON. With an Excursus on the Ritual  
Forms preserved in Greek Tragedy. By Professor GILBERT  
MURRAY. And a chapter on the origin of the Olympic Games.  
By Mr F. M. CORNFORD. With 152 illustrations. 15s. net.**The Origin of Tragedy,** with special reference to the  
Greek tragedians. By W. RIDGEWAY, Sc.D., F.B.A. With 15  
illustrations. 6s. 6d. net.**The Early Age of Greece.** By W. RIDGEWAY, Sc.D.,  
F.B.A. With numerous illustrations. In two vols.: Vol. I. 21s.  
[New edition. *In the press*  
[Vol. II *In the press***Greek Tragedy.** By J. T. SHEPPARD, M.A. Cloth, 1s.  
net; leather, 2s. 6d. net. *Cambridge Manuals of Science and  
Literature.***Plato. Moral and Political Ideals.** By Mrs J.  
ADAM, M.A. Cloth, 1s. net; leather, 2s. 6d. net. *Cambridge  
Manuals of Science and Literature.*

## A COMPANION TO GREEK STUDIES

Edited by LEONARD WHIBLEY, M.A.

Second edition. Royal 8vo. pp. xxx + 672. With 5 maps,  
141 illustrations and 4 indexes. 18s. net.

### *Press Notices*

"This work is a kind of encyclopaedia *in minimo*....The amount of information gathered into seven hundred pages is a marvel....And, strange to say, the book is quite pleasant to read in spite of its innumerable facts. The printing is admirable and the volume is well illustrated....Mr Whibley is to be congratulated on his book. The country can produce a body of scholars as careful as the Germans...and their judgment is notably sane."—*Guardian*

"The scheme of the book is good. It is not a mere collection of interesting miscellanea, but a clear and connected account of Greek life and thought, written by scholars who are intimately acquainted with all the latest developments of the subject....The mass of erudition that is packed between its covers is astonishing....It is thorough in the sense that, in the majority of the articles, at least, the substance of our knowledge is given, the essential points are touched upon, and the theories of first-rate importance are concisely stated."—*Saturday Review*

"It is a handbook that no one will be ashamed to own and consult, a handbook that will be sure to fill a place not only in libraries designed for the young, but also on the desk of the teacher, and on the shelves of the scholar....It is a good book worthy of English scholarship."—*Journal of Education*

"The completeness of the scope is obvious. The excellence of the work is guaranteed by the names of the contributors. The volume should be on the Greek library shelves of every school where Greek is seriously taught. Not for reference merely; it will be read with avidity, apart from task-work, by any boy that has the root of the matter in him. The book is beautifully printed and produced."—*Educational Times*

"This is an admirable book, in design and execution alike....The choice of writers is above reproach....Secondly, the choice of matters is good....Thirdly, the book is readable: it is not merely a work of reference....The pages are full of illustrations from art, *Realien*, inscriptions, manuscripts; the printing is worthy of the Press; and the whole book is good to look upon."—*Cambridge Review*

## A COMPANION TO LATIN STUDIES

Edited by Sir JOHN EDWIN SANDYS, Litt.D., F.B.A.

Second edition. Royal 8vo. pp. xxxv + 891. With 2 maps,  
141 illustrations and 4 indexes. 18s. net.

### *Press Notices*

"Dr Sandys and his collaborators have produced a notable book of reference, within a manageable compass....The work appears to have been done extremely well, and the immense amount of information is presented tersely and intelligibly....The illustrations are good and adequate."—*Journal of Hellenic Studies*.

"A useful and erudite work, which represents the best results of Latin scholarship, and whose bibliographies will be found invaluable to students. The scope of the book is wide. There is no side of intellectual, political or administrative life upon which it does not touch. Ethnology, public antiquities, private antiquities, the army, the arts and literature all have their place in this classical encyclopædia, whose full indexes make it an admirable work of reference....We cannot repay the debt we owe to the Romans otherwise than by a loyal understanding of their history and their literature, and to those who ask a guide we can commend no surer one than this widely planned, well executed Companion of Dr Sandys."—*Observer*

"In the single volume before us it is really possible for the first time to obtain a conspectus of almost all that is definitely known about Roman environment, life, and thought....The Book is a thesaurus of sane learning in a readable form. Varro or Pliny or St Isidore of Seville would have studied it with a growing wonder and enlightenment; for not Rome only, but the history of all knowledge about Rome, is here recalled to its first beginnings."—*Times*

"This volume is a complete cyclopædia or Roman studies; and in nearly 900 pages and half a million words contains the carefully adjusted result of recent inquiries into every department of Latin lore. It is, in a very remarkable degree, accurate, complete and abreast of modern discovery; and we congratulate the University, the contributors, and the editor on the signal success of an ambitious project."

### *Saturday Review*

"This book gives us a masterly brief survey of the antiquities and literature of Rome....Fortunate is the student with *A Companion to Latin Studies* on his shelves."—*Daily News*

## NOTE

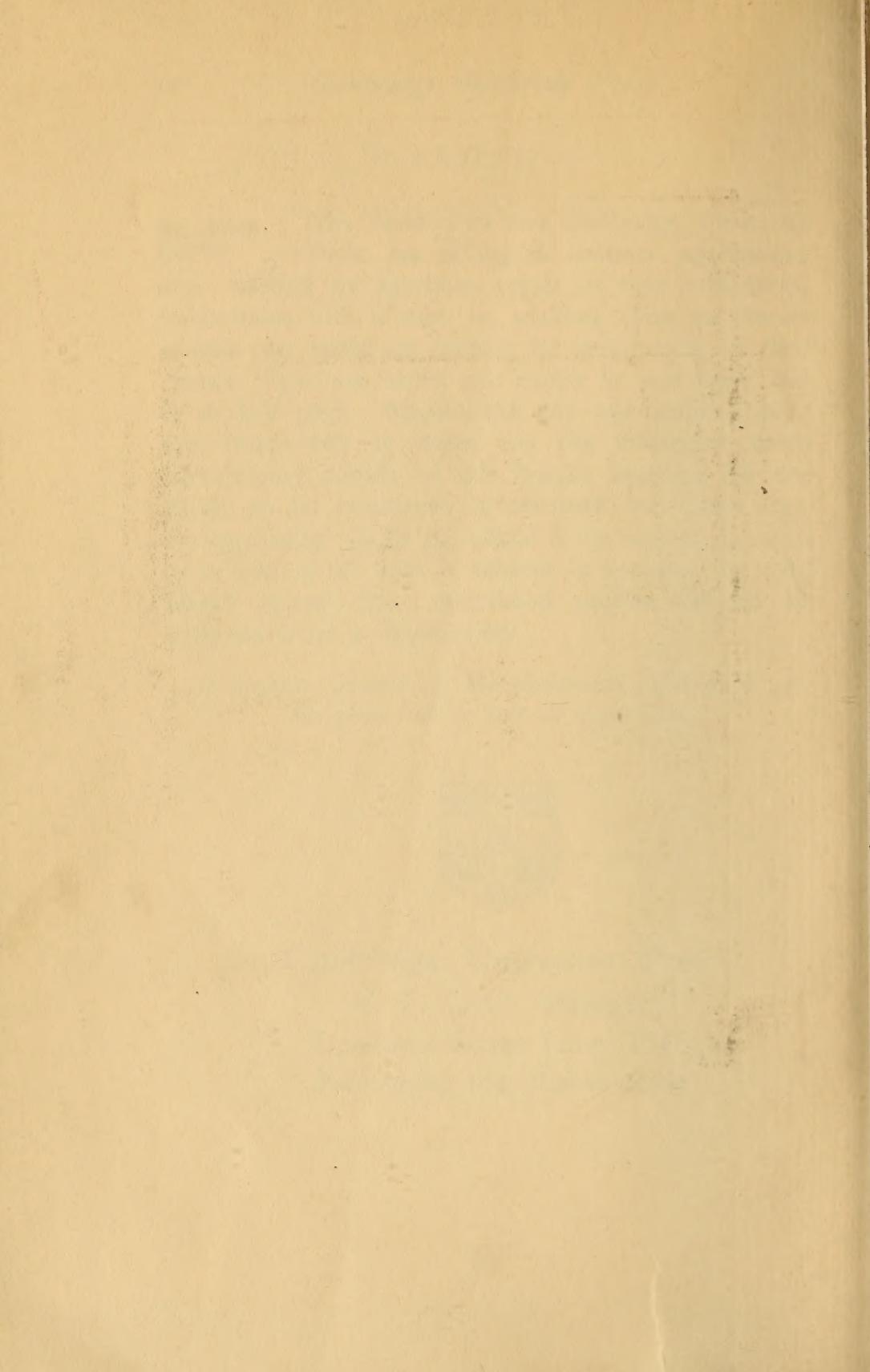
**Specimen Copies** The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press are willing to consider applications from teachers for specimen copies of their educational publications with a view to enabling them to decide whether the books are suitable for introduction in their classes. Specimen copies can usually be sent either free or at half price. **Applicants for specimen copies are requested to state on the enclosed form how many copies of the books applied for are likely to be required, if adopted for class use.** No application can be considered if the number of copies to be used if the book is adopted is less than 12. **All books other than specimen copies should be ordered from a Bookseller.**

*A complete catalogue of the educational publications of the press will be sent on application.*



Cambridge University Press  
C. F. CLAY, Manager  
London: Fetter Lane, E.C.  
Edinburgh: 100, Princes Street





PA            Naylor, Henry Darnley  
2087        More Latin and English idiom  
N3

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

---

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY**

---

UTL AT DOWNSVIEW



D RANGE BAY SHLF POS ITEM C  
39 15 13 06 13 005 1